The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS: Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1nd-1y

GRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1nd-1y

W. M. ERRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, west door to old Bank. v1nd-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1nd-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1nd-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1nd-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1nf1-1y

DR. E. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1nd-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1nd-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1nd-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1nd-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1nd-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LUMBER AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandize, Water street, south of Main. v1nd-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of church. v1nd-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1nd-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1nd-1y

C. G. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1nd-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1nd-1y

C. GURKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1nd-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 5 Road street. v1nd-1y

W. M. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1nd-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north side of Ehringhaus st. v1nd-1y

W. [illegible] v1nd-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. C. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Pool's old stand. v1nd-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor, Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. v2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1nd-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1nd-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. v1nd-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank building. v1n2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1nd-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1nd-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1nd-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1nd-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1nd-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1nd-1y

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners on the afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Cicero Gurkin. Attorney—C. W. Grandy, jr. Clerk—J. R. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M. E. Church, Rev. W. P. Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—Sunday school at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings.——Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev. J. W. Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—Sunday school at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.——Baptist Church, Rev. R. R. Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m.—Sunday School at 9 a. m.—Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings except fourth Sunday, after school.——Second M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. Pitt, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m.——Sunday School at 9 a. m.——Lodges.—Samaritan, No. 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. Jno. H. Burgess, N. A.——Achoree, No. 11, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Friday evening.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress—C. L. Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, R Pierson, Elizabeth City.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Pool, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Smiley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W. P. Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, W Bell, Boyd F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Ayditt; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Forehee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Bonshall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Forehee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Forehee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W E Skinner; Treasurer, James Wood; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Elliott, P K Goodwin.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wilson Mathias; Surveyor, M S Forehey; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, R F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B Cowper; Treasurer, Lemuel Riddick; Coroner, H Hoffler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, S J Lowther, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, I T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, James Kiff; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan H Horton; Coroner, Osborn A Giles; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, Zephaniah Askew, jr.; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Holloman, W D Dawson, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Thomas Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Stetson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Bagley; Register of Deeds, Wm C Eborn; Surveyor, Jas E Moore; Commissioners, A C Wentz, F G Martindale, H J Modlin, Jas L Davidson, Bryant Bennett.—Senator, F G Martindale, James W. Bond.—Representative, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the second Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsum, Wm Barrow, Green T Holloman, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Cranklin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, J W Holbrook, J W B Ill, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, T W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Oreeman.—Representative, Jephia White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel Leary; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B F Sykes, Silas Chesson, Chas Myers, Jas Gaylord.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Martin; Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Mellson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H H Phelps; Commissioners, Robert Dixon, Jno. M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Martin; Representative, J J Lee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans.—Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Edenton.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HOGNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOM H. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BARR, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ALBERT W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

CHAS. M. PARKER, of Granville, Judge and Solicitor; appointed by Governor and Council.

HENDERSON'S Cabinet.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, Ex-officio.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Vacancy. Gaither, of Cherokee, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $600. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel G. Russell, jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Eymon; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge—Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City. Clerk—Circuit Court, N. Biddick, Raleigh; U. S. Attorney, D. H. Starbuck, Salem; U. S. Marshal, S. T. Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—2d Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Second Monday in April and October, at Edenton; at Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; at Wm. Hill, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Song.

As steals the dew along the flower,
So stole thy smile on me;
I cannot tell the day nor hour
I first loved thee!

But, now, in every scene and clime.
In change of grief or glee,
I only measure from the time
I first loved thee!

I only think,—when fast and fair
My good ship cuts the sea,—
I leave the lovely island where
I first loved thee!

The wide world has one only spot
Where I would wish to be;
Where, all the rest of life forgot,
I first loved thee!

Selected Story.

The Baroness and Robbers.

In a pretty little village near Paris, but a considerable distance from the high road, was Baron R. accustomed to spend the summer. His mansion, built on an eminence, was a spacious building, both within and without, and exhibited a good deal of the style which was in vogue two hundred paces from the village.

Business obliged the Baron to take a journey of a few days. His wife, but twenty years of age, and very beautiful, remained at home. He took with him two of his servants, and two others remained with the baroness. No violation of the public security had ever been heard of in that part of the country; and as the baroness did not belong to the timid portion of her sex, the idea of danger was far from entering her mind. The evening after the baron's departure, as she was stepping into bed, she heard an alarming noise in an apartment near her chamber. She called out but received no answer. The confusion increased every moment. She was at a loss to conceive what was the matter, and hastily putting on her garments, went to the door to discover the cause. A horrible spectacle presented itself. Her two servants, half naked, were extended lifeless on the floor. The room was full of strange looking men; the baroness' chambermaid was kneeling before one of them, and, instead of the mercy she implored, she received the fatal stroke. No sooner did the door open than two barbarians, with drawn swords, rushed toward it. What women, or even man, would not have been struck with the utmost terror, and given up life and everything as lost? A loud shriek of despair, a flight of a few paces, would probably have been the resort of many. The baroness, however, conducted herself in a different manner.

"And you have come at last!" exclaimed she, in a tone of apparently heartfelt joy: and addvancing toward her assailants with a haste that highly astonished them, they lowered their uplifted weapons.

"And you have come at last!" repeated she; "such visitors as you I have often wished to see."

"Wished!" muttered one of the assassins, "what do you mean by that? But stay—I'll—

He had already raised his cutless, but a comrade averted the stroke. "Stay a moment, brother," said he, "and let us hear what she would have."

brave comrades. You are men after my own heart, and neither you nor I shall ever have reason to repent it, if you will listen for two minutes to what I have to say."

"Speak! speak!" cried the whole company.

"But be quick," added one of the fiercest, "for we shall not make much ceremony."

"Nevertheless, I hope you will grant me a hearing; for although I am the wife of the richest gentleman in the country, the wife of the meanest beggar cannot be more unhappy than I am. My husband is one of the most jealous and niggardly fellows on earth. I hate him, and it has long been the fervent wish of my heart to get clear of his clutches and at the same time pay off old scores. All my servants were spies; and that fellow whose business you have done so completely, was the worst of all. I am scarce twenty-one, and I flatter myself far from being ugly. If any of you chose to take me along with you, I'll accompany you to the woods or the village alehouse. Nor shall any of you repent having spared my life. You are in a well stored mansion; but it is impossible that you be acquainted with all its secret corners. These I will now show you, and if I don't make you richer by six thousand dollars, then serve me as you did my chambermaid."

Robbers of this kind are certainly villians, but nevertheless they are still men. The wholly unexpected tenderness of the baroness, added to the more than ordinary beauty of the female, altogether produced a powerful effect on these men, whose hands were yet reeking with blood. They then all stepped aside, and consulted together in low tones for some minutes. The baroness was left quite alone, but she betrayed not the least wish to escape.

"Let's dispatch her, and the game will be up." She, however, scarcely changed color, for the opposition of others did not escape her acute ear.

One, who was probably captain of the banditti, now approached her. He asked twice or thrice whether he might rely on what she said—whether she actually wished to be released from the tyrany of of her husband, and to go with them—and whether she was willing to resign herself to one of them, to himself for instance, during the peaceful days they could obtain. Having replied in the affirmative to all these questions—having not only suffered the warm embrace of the robber, but returned it—for what will not necessity excuse?—he at length said:

"Come along, then, and lead us around. The d——l trust you ladies of rank, but we will venture for once. But let me tell you, if you were twice as handsome as you are, this weapon should cleave your skull the moment I saw the least disposition to betray us?"

"Then it will be safe enough; and if this were the only condition of my being put to death, I should outlive you all, and even the wandering jew himself."

The baroness smiled when she pronounced these words, and hastily caught the nearest lamp as if she were as eager as any of them to collect the plunder and be gone. She conducted the company through every apartment, opened every door, every drawer, and every chest, assisted in packing up the valuables, looking with the utmost indifference at the mangled bodies; speaking with the familiarity of an old acquaintance to each one of the horrid troop, and assisting with delicate hands in the most laborious occupation.

Plate, money, jewels, were now collected together, and the captain of the banditti was about giving the order for marching, when his destined bride caught him by the arm. "Did I not tell you," said she, "that you should not repent making a friend of me, and sparing my life? You may, indeed, have anything in places that you find open but it is a pity that you cannot come at places that are concealed. What! do you suppose that among coffers so full there are not secret places? Look here, and then you will be convinced to the contrary.

She pointed to a secret spring in the baron's desk. They pressed upon it and out fell five bags of gold coin.

"Zounds!" cried the leader of the robbers; "now I see you are an incomparable woman, and I will keep you for this as a duchess!"

"And perhaps, better still," said she, laughing, "when I show you one thing more. I am well aware that you must have spies who informed you of the absence of my tyrant, but they did not tell you of the fifty thousand frances he received yesterday."

"What!" cried they:

"O, safe enough, under a half dozen locks and bolts. You would certainly not have found them and the iron chest had it not been for me. Come along, comrades; we have finished above stairs, now we will see what can be done underneath. Come along with me, I say, into the celler."

The robbers followed out not without precaution. At the entrance of the cellar, secured by a strong trap door, a man was posted as sentinel. She conducted the whole troop to a vault at the farther end of the cellar. She unlocked it, and in the corner of this recess stood the chest she had described. "Here," said she, giving the captain a bunch of keys, "unlock it and take out what you find as a wedding gift, if you can obtain the consent of your comrades as readily as you gained mine."

The robber tried one key after another but none would fit. He grew impatient, and the baroness seemed to be still more so.

"Lend me them," said she, "I shall find the way sooner. Indeed, if you do not make haste, the morning may overtake us. Ha! the reason that neither of us could unlock it, is because I have the wrong buch of keys, I will obtain another."

She went up stairs, and presently they heard her coming down, but she came slowly as if out of breath with the haste she had made.

"I've found them," cried she, at a distance. Then coming up to within about three paces of the man who stood at the entrance of the cellar, she sprang suddenly at the wretch, who was totally unprepared for such a move from such a quarter, and pushing him with all her might sent him tumbling to the bottom of the stairs. This accomplished, she closed the trap door, bolted it, and thus had the whole company secured in the cellar. This was the work of a single moment. In the next she flew across the court yard, and with a candle in her hand set fire to a detached pig sty. The watchmen in the neighboring village, perceiving the flames, instantly gave the alarm. In a few minutes the inhabitants [illegible] and a crowd of farmers, with their servants, hastened to the mansion. The baroness waited for them at the gate of the court yard.

"A few of you," said she, will be able to put out this fire, and to prevent it from spreading; but now provide yourselves with arms, which you will find in abundance at my husband's armory. Post yourselves at the avenues of the cellar, and suffer not one of the robbers and murderers to escape."

Her directions were obeyed, and not one of them escaped the punishment due to his crimes.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Colfax on the Situation.

Vice-President Colfax, who, accompanied by his wife, has been paying hasty visits to many relatives and near friends this side of the Delaware, left for home a few days ago. Knowing well that he had no political objects in this visit, we have sought to leave him unannoyed and unserenaded to the best of our ability. Now, that he has left us, we copy a portion of his remarks on the 28th ult., at Providence, the only place at which he has been induced to utter more than a few matter-of-course sentences. After responding to Mayor Clark's personal allusions, Mr. Colfax said:

Not now embroiled in war, but with peace at home and abroad, I sometimes venture to think of the future of this great country, of which you, as well as myself, are citizens. But I scarcely dare to say to you to-day what is my conception of the mighty, the glorious and magnificent future of our Heaven-favored Republic, if its citizens are faithful to principle and to right. In the swift-coming future, our posterity will see whether these dreams of mine are to be crowned by a glorious consummation; but I know of no land upon the surface of this globe on which the sun shines in its progress through the heavens that has the brilliant future which is before us, if we are faithful to duty and deserve the smiles of Divine approval. That able writer and profound thinker, Prof. Draper of the New York University, in his interesting and instructive works, condenses all history into a theory for which he has written these works that have added such honor to his name and added so much glory and just renown to American literature. It is that nations are under a law of growth, like individuals; that they have their periods of birth, of infancy, of youth, of manhood, of prime and maturity, and old age. And as it is time the duty of the physician, ministering to the ills that afflict the body of the individual, to endeavor to postpone that final consummation which must at last come to all that is earthly—to prolong the life by preventing the life-blood from being exhausted, keeping the flush of life upon the cheek, and the bounding blood in the vein of the individual, so is it the duty of the statesman, and of those who represent you in public affairs at your National Capital to endeavor to so perform their duties that this final stage of decay and old age may be as far as possible postponed. It is that thought I desire to bring before you today, in the few words I shall speak to you. It is that thought that has animated my public life, and I believe, the public lives of those who represent the people of New England. I conceive that there must be exhaustion of the blood that runs in the veins of our great body politic. When a great rebellion lifts its black flag of treason, striking at the heart of the nation, the nation must shed its blood to preserve the national existence. But there is no other occasion that I can contemplate as within the range of possibilities, in which those who are charged with the conduct of your public affairs should resort to war. War drains the blood from the nation. War exhausts the resources of a republic, an empire or a kingdom. War carries anguish and desolation into households throughout the land. War piles up debt and taxes upon the shoulders of the people, and although there may be glory, as there is in the heroism of the battle-field, unless in a sacred cause, like that for the preservation of the national existence or for the redress of wrong that can in no other way be redressed, there is no justification for war, in a great republic like ours.

It is this, my friends, I say to you, in antagonism to the military spirit which has been fostered to some extent in the great trial of the nation in its warfare against rebellion—it is this which is the danger to a republic like ours. With peace at home, with concord restored in [illegible] and with the [illegible] we shall go forward with the stately steppings of a giant to that culminating point where we shall stand peerless among the nations of the world. [Applause.]

Nor do I agree with those who, fearing a danger that may possibly come to us, speak of those troubles that afflict our body politic, and of the evils that sometimes are inherent in our human legislation, as the precursors of a downfall of the Republic. Nor do I concur with those who insist upon it, that in this nation of ours the poor are trodden under foot. I know in this land, as in all other lands, there is in all portions of it, to some extent, poverty, destitution, and distress. It is inseparable from mankind, from the Garden of Eden until this time, that there shall be misery among us, as we walk in life's pathway, as a nation or an individual, to the tomb. But looking over the world for its verdict, and for its judgment appealing to all civilized lands for the proof of what I say to you, I assert that there is no land existing upon any of the continents of this globe that is so much a paradise to the poor man as the Republic of the United States of America. [Great applause.] Go with me to all other lands where poverty is the rule and not the exception, as it is here. Go with me to the banks of the Rhine, to the Shannon, to the Danube, and around the Mediterranean, and far off the Pacific shores, and to what land does the poor man look with longing in his heart, hoping that he may have means to emigrate thither and enjoy the coveted civil and religious liberty? Do they talk of emigrating to England with its historic renown? Do they talk of going to France? Do they talk even of going to Prussia, that nation which has so lifted itself among the nations of the earth by its military prowess and the wisdom of its rulers within the last few years? Do they talk of going to Russia or elsewhere? Oh, no. All around the world, from continent to continent, wherever the poor man seeks to better his condition, his eyes and his heart, and his thoughts and his hopes are bent upon this Republic of ours. [Prolonged cheering.] It is not my testimony; it is the testimony of the toiling millions [illegible] the inhabitants of this globe. And so it is and so it will be if we are faithful to the inheritance that God has given us. The lesson of the hour, the duty of the day, the imperitive obligation upon those holding the reins of public affairs, is to appreciate and to promote the greatness and the development of this Republic of ours. No land has ever had, no people has ever had such a birthright, such a heritage as ours; stretching from continent to continent in the temperate zone, which is the governing zone of the world, with its shores washed by the waters of the two great oceans of the globe; with mineral resources and agricultural resources that are peerless among all other lands beneath the sky; with the rich mining regions of the West, and with the grain fields of the Mississippi Valley, which, if needed could be the granary of the entire world; with your commercial advantages, and your manufacturing advantages; with the free institutions you enjoy here; who can bound or limit the future of this land, to whose open gates the hundreds of thousands are flocking to-day?

Although I shall not transgress the bounds and speak in regard to any mere partisan issue of the day, I rejoice with you that you have an Administration in power at Washington, and I allude now to your President—[applause]—which is faithful to this great country. I pass by those petty bickerings about the distribution of patronage, with the single remark that if he had been inspired, he could not have satisfied the one-tenth of those who desired to serve the public in its offices of honor or of profit. [Loud applause.] That is but a slight ripple upon the wave; for when you look at the Administration that is given to you, you find already shining out upon it, in letters of glittering light, that word which you have longed to see in high places at Washington—that word that goes to your heart—and that is, honesty, which is the corner-stone upon which the policy of the Administration is securely grounded. [Applause.] You know that whether the President has made this man Postmaster, or that man Collector, or whether he has distributed this vast patronage just exactly as you, or I, or anybody else would have desired to have it distributed, you know that in that heart which beats in his bosom there is no thought except for the country. [Applause.]

And you know besides that you can see written upon the portals of the White House, that other word which you have longed for in years past to see, and that is economy in public service. [Applause.] You know that every expenditure is being cut down which can be consistently in the public service; that in every possible way the burdens upon the public are being reduced, as far as can be consistently with our public credit in the payment of our public debt, as the party that governs this country intends it shall be paid, to the uttermost dollar. [Applause.] And you know, besides, that hereafter, it shall not be as in recent years of the past, that the honest tax-payer shall be compelled to bear his own burdens and the burden of dishonest parties.

Nor is this all. Standing as we do among the nations of the world, emerging from our recent crisis, in which we had to fight not only the Rebellion with its power but to endure the frown of almost the entire civilized world beside—for the monarchical nations looked at this republic as a standing protest against their [illegible] to see it crumble to ruin—you know, today, that your President, in speaking for you and in your behalf, to the other nations of the world, speaks with no uncertain voice, but with an emphasis that demands and receives respect. [Applause.]

Characteristics of Calhoun, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Everett.

Hiram Powers told the Reverend Ballows, at one of his sittings:

When John C. Calhoun was sitting to me, I knew very well that he and Jackson hated each other; but I ventured to ask him, one day, if he believed that the President had actually written a very able message which had just appeared over his signature. "Every line of it, sir," he said, "was his inspiration, and contains his sentiments. It may have been put into its literary form by a Secretary. But nobody understands American politics better than General Jackson. He has an iron memory, and has his own opinions on all American subjects"

The subject of phrenological indications came up. Mr. Powers said: I do not know how far the science may be true, but there are certainly very striking coincidences between many organic[illegible] and the character of those who bear them. Take the great development over eyebrows, where the perceptive faculties are placed by phrenologists. I think I have never known a public man of striking insight into the popular will who had not protuberant brows. Jackson, who knew the popular heart indistinctively, and owes his reputation to his power of expressing it, and leading it where he wanted it to go, had marked perceptive organs. Henry Clay, who played in his speeches upon the latent thoughts and feelings of his audience and seemed to mould them, only because he was first moulded by them, had the same remarkable indications on his brow. Mr. Calhoun, who understood the Southern heart completely, was of great perceptive faculty, and it was stamped on his forehead, but, unhappily, he kept his fingers on the Southern pulse only, and failed to feel the Northern wrist, and so he lost the benefit of his insight. Mr. Webster had no marked development of the perceptive faculties. His general reason prevailed over his special insight or close national sympathy with the popular will. He was absorbed in his argument and wrapped up in principles. He spoke with all his power and logic, with little reference to the immediate feeling of his hearers, and thus lost power as a shape and exponent of American will. Everett, who was equally deficient in this special craniological indication could not carry the sympathies of the common people, whom he did not instinctively understand. He won admiration and respect, but not leadership.

Mr. Calhoun said: "Jackson was a great actor. The people thought him bluff, outspoken, frank, and impulsive, and liked him for those qualities. But he often assumed anger, when he was calm as a clock, for effect. Especially when he thought himself right, but was unable to defend his position in argument, where, for want of training and words, he was often weak, he restored to rage, and frightened his antagonists by the vehemence and violence of affected passion. When he could not answer arguments, he often dismissed them in this summary and very effective way.

Now and Then.

A correspondent details this characteristic incident: It seems as but yesterday when, in the first

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 22, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

absent during the past week. The principal part of the editorial labor of this issue has been performed by a friend. Our next issue will find us at our post again. THE EDITOR.

APOLOGY.

The editor leaving for the North on important business has placed us temporarily upon the tripod. It is with reluctance and diffidence we take the seat. We ask the kind indulgence of our readers, and say, by way of apology, that it is our first attempt at running "the machine" and we hardly expect to escape the blunders which novices usually make. We hope they will endure the inconvenience this week, as the editor will be at home in time to make up the next issue, which we promise will be equal, if not superior to its predecessors. In the meantime bear with us.

ACCEPT THE SITUATION.

People of North Carolina: Time is nature peace, prosperity and happiness is in your own hands. Let men of all parties bury the past, accept in good faith the situation as we find it, come together and make the best of it. Recognize the fact that this is not 1859 but ten years later—1869! Instead of looking back let all *go forward*. Let the dark past be forgotten in the possibilities of a brighter and better future.

REPLIES TO NORTHERN CORRESPONDENTS.

Northern people are anxious to learn all about this country. Letters of inquiry come pouring in. We continue our replies.

A gentleman from Williamsport, Pa., writes;

"Tell us about the heat, mosquitoes, and other annoyances. Let us hear all—the truth and the whole truth. Then you will find the North flocking down as soon as the times ease up and money can be obtained."

As for the heat, we have not found it more oppressive than during the hot months in the North. There is an almost constant breeze during the day, and the evenings are invariably cool and pleasant. As for mosquitoes, we have not, as yet, been annoyed by them. We learn that they are not troublesome here We have no special "annoyances" to complain of.

A correspondent from Lancaster, Pa., desires us to inform him:

"What is the cost of transportation of corn and wheat, per bushel, to Baltimore and New York, and what per bale on cotton?"

Grain can be sent to New York and Baltimore for about 10 cents a bushel. For cotton the cost is about $1 per bale.

An inquirer from Sunbury, Pa., asks us;

"What kind of fuel do you use, and what is the cost?"

We use both wood and coal. The price of wood in our market is from $2,00 to $2,50 per cord. Stove coal costs from $6,50 to $8,00. Arrangements can be made to buy it for $6. Comparitively little fuel is needed in this country.

A Truck grower from near Philadelphia, Pa., asks:

"What is the average yield of sweet Potatoes in your country:

Intelligent farmers and truck-men here inform us that the average yield is about 130 bushels per acre. The yield often reaches 200 bushels.

THE TRUE POSITION.

North Carolina has taken a position which other States would do well to follow. In spite of the deep rooted prejudices of education and old habits, and in opposition to the terrible struggle of an arrogant class claiming the superior right to rule, our noble State has proclaimed the doctrine that *the world was made for humanity—not for classes or castes.* On the topmost height of our century's advance she has planted the banner of Justice and Equality, and boldly declares that *all* must be permitted to climb the "dazzling steep" that leads to knowledge, self-respect and competency. She says every man and woman and child *shall have a chance!* Not only shall the essential franchise and prerogative of citizenship be conferred alike on all, but the fundamental doctrine that man *is man* must be respected and obeyed.

The position thus taken is right and *never will be revoked!* The State and the nation claim from each and all allegiance and obedience! This demands that all be given and protected in the same enjoyment of rights and privileges. It is only thus that a broad and sure sub-stratum of security and tranquillity can be laid, and the sooner this policy is adopted by every State in the nation the sooner will there be "peace" in the land.

CANDIDATES.

Persons banned by the 14th Amendment should not become candidates for office at the approaching election. It will be four months before Congress assembles, and the election of men who are banned will leave the office vacant for five or six months, even where there may be chances for removal of disabilities; and when we reflect that there are many who cannot, just now, expect special favor at the hands of the law-making power, we can but arrive at the conclusion that it would be unwise policy to elect any person who is banned, and hope that such gentlemen will decline to enter the field. With general amnesty, all can run for office.

"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

We have received several numbers of a neat, well printed and well edited paper published at Chicago by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, called the *Agitator*—the leading Western advocate of woman's rights. Its editress is by far the ablest exponent, male or female, of woman's claims to all "the righis and privileges which men enjoy" that we have yet come across. Adopting as a motto "Healthy Agitation precedes all true Reform," right earnestly and boldly it defends the rights of our sisters to civil and political equality. The name is suggestive. It smacks of independence and fearlessness. It means that much pleased with the skill which Mrs. Livermore manifests in presenting the female side of the "woman question." The editorial columns combine a strength of thought, clearness of style and appositeness of expression rarely excelled and which mark her as a woman of fine education and cultivated mind. We welcome the *Agitator* to our table.

The "Woman Question" is destined to take an important part in the future politics of the country. However much we may desire to stave off its discussion, or to treat it with indifference and style it a vagary of our strong-minded sisters, it will not "down" at our bidding. Whether women are entitled to vote and to enjoy other privileges now denied them, and whether they shall be allowed to enter into full competition with man in all spheres of activity, will sooner or later become practical questions to be decided by the American people.

In England the doctrine of female equality at the ballot box has already a powerful advocate in Parliament, headed by the distinguished political economist J. Stuart Mill; and in the United States, adopting the logic of the great English thinker, which demands "unqualified abrogation of all the legal disabilities of women," many of our leading journals boldly concede the right and place themselves by the side of the *Agitator* and the other newspapers managed by our lady agitators in demanding "full and impartial suffrage for all." On the other hand the right is warmly combated by the opponents of the proposed reform for various reasons.

Much can be said *pro* and *con* upon this interesting and much mooted question. On the one sille it is argued that the interests of the females of the human race are already represented by the men; that contamination with public affairs—the hustings, the court room, the polls—will pollute and corrupt our women who are now admired and loved for their modesty and effeminacy—that to give the ballot to woman would operate to divest her of all the charms and graces that now fascinate, and would supply the place of affection with contempt; that the whole social system would be convulsed; that women have not the necessary intelligence and acquaintance with political matters to make sensible voters; that to make them voters, is to render them eligible to office and that they would put themselves in all the fat places; and finally, Horace Greeley says, that while the women would make good doctors, lawyers, farmers, and would probably make good voters, still, they should not be enfranchised until a majority of them ask for it, and intimate at the same time a willingness to assume the responsibilities and duties as well as the privileges of citizens; that if they want to help make the laws, they must help to execute them, by serving on the jury, joining the sheriff's *posse comitatus*, and taking their place in the militia; for, says he, "if they legislate the country into a war by their votes, they must help fight it out." Bennett says it "is all moonshine, the women don't want suffrage and wouldn't have it if given them."

On the affirmative side of the question, our female champions contend that the proud boast of "justice to all" so often indulged in, is meaningless and a shame—that in order to secure justice to all, all should have a voice in making and enforcing the laws; that "taxation and representation" are correlative; that one class in society can not properly represent the interests of another unless there is a sameness of interest and hence men will not and do not represent the interests of women; that one sex has no more right to define the rights and duties of the other sex than one class of men has to define the rights and duties of another class of men; that the ballot should be given to woman as an educational power and motive; that a removal of the disabilities now imposed upon woman will enlarge her sphere of usefulness, develop her mind and make her a better companion to man; that she would enter upon the higher intellectual fields of jurisprudence, philosophy &c., and losing her perverted tastes for fashionable display, trashy fiction and the habits of the idle woman of the day, become a benefit to her husband and brothers, and create an element that would purify mankind; that experience has demonstrated, that wherever woman has taken her place side by side with man, in man's vocations and professions, she has shown herself his equal and has exerted a refining influence; that their circumscribed sphere of labor, being refused by conventionality a chance to work in positions of remuneration and profit, can alone be enlarged by their admission to the ballot box; that their *right* to the ballot is not to be measured by the number of women who ask for it; that it is inherent and should be offered without a demand; and lastly that instead of becoming corrupted and losing their modesty, by mixing in public, it would on the contrary, serve to purify the political atmosphere, and that the presence of women would have the same effect as elsewhere in subduing masculine passion, noise and clamor, and that our public discussions and elections under the refining influence of woman's presence would become as decorous as lecture rooms and parlors.

How the discussion will terminate time will show. The age is progressive. Revolutions never retrograde. Every enlargement of the voting franchise is an experiment, and how universal enfranchisement, if adopted, will effect the moral, social and political relations of life, can of course be only a matter of opinion until tried.

Who knows but that in the next Presidential election we shall have a lady candidate for the Vice Presidency? Stranger things have happened.

A general admission of women to suffrage and office, we modestly suggest; might produce some awkward results. for example, we might see the quadrennial leap year changed into an annual one, and have the girls talking "soft nonsense" to the boys, all being equal; and big brothers would lose the distinction of being the "natural protectors" of their sisters, who would feel able to protect themselves. And it might sound strangely to hear that her Excellency, Governess Smith or Brown, or Slemmens, was controlling the executive branch of the government of a [illegible] accustomed to strange things.

Merely stating the relative position of the parties to the "Woman Question," without committing ourselves, which we are afraid to do until we have got the opinion of our "better half", we leave the subject and commend the *Agitator* to any of our readers who desire to see the female side of the question handled in a logical, bold and mistressly manner.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

We call attention to the article of our correspondent "PETREL" upon the subject of our common schools.

This is a matter of vital importance to all our citizens, of every class, and demands their earnest sympathy. The Republican party of North Carolina is solemnly pledged, to give its cordial support to a good system of Free Common Schools, to be opened at the earliest practical period, in every township, of every county in the State, in which all the people may have their children educated free of charge. The old system in force before the late civil war, was very poor, feeble and inefficient; but yet it was far better than none, and perhaps it was the best possible, under the cold and blighting shadow of the selfish aristocracy that then controled the State. At last, we know that the children of the humbler classes were taught to read, write and cypher a little in these schools, who would otherwise never have obtained the rudiments of an education. We trust that our Legislature will fearlessly proceed to complete the good work which they have commenced in passing the school law of last session, and that they will extend, alter and amend it until it becomes suited to the peculiar condition of our people and the spirit of the present times.

We hope that all our citizens, who feel the pitiable condition of ignorance in which so many of the rising generation are now placed, and who know something of the importance of education to a community, will unite with our county Examiner and school committeemen, in the important work which they will have in charge.

It is highly necessary that we have neat and durable school houses and competent and worthy teachers and that the schools be opened at as early a day as possible. Let all co-operate in a work, which is to be of so incalculable a benefit to every class of our citizens, and whose good effects may hereafter be felt in the future of our State.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

That the election of Col. Walker, cannot be claimed as a Democratic victory, is manifest from the fact that the Democracy put in the field no regular candidate of their own, promulged no platform of principles and had no party organization in the [illegible] but with two Republican candidates in the field, both professing Republican priniples, both endorsing and advocating Republican doctrines, and both claiming to be in full sympathy with President Grant, their votes were cast for the one, who opposed the harsh and proscriptive features of the proposed constitution—and with the assistance of a large number of Republicans, who favored a liberal and generous policy, such as we have in N. Carolina, secured the election of Walker. Thus the *moral* triumph of the Virginia election belongs to the Republican party. Unable to make a stand before the people, who have become disgusted with the teachings of Democracy, that party concentrated its strength upon a candidate, who did not hesitate to proclaim himself in full accord with the republican party of the country.

The Governor elect, in a recent conversation with a newspaper reporter, in New York, used the following language "now the great mistake made by the republican party up here, North, is in not at once claiming the result in Virginia as a republican victory, for it is truly as much, that as it reasonably could be. There is a stronger tendency to republicanism among the Virginians than perhaps among the natives of any other Southern state. *Democracy has profited them nothing* and they know better than you can tell them where their real interests lie."

Holding such views, together with his high character as a man of honor, we have every reason to believe that the government of Virginia, under Gov. Walker's administration will be in harmony with republican principles. A double problem has been solved by this Election, first that the effete dogmas of the Democratic party, can no longer serve to delude the masses, and, further, that an illiberal and unjust proscription is not the true policy of the republican party.

We hope much from the turn of this election. The advocacy of republican principles can no longer be looked upon in Virginia as disreputable or dishonest. Unanimously adopted by the votes of both parties we may look hereafter to its growth in numbers and in character.

Thousands of timid men, sick and tired of a false democracy, convinced of the utter unreliability of Democratic leaders, who have heretofore shrunk from an open avowal of republicanism, will now rally to its standard, and increase its strength to such an extent that it shall be impregnable.

With generous and liberal views and a harmonious political organization, the republican party, can for years to come, control the state of Virginia.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Decrease of the public debt since March 1, 1869, *Thirty-six millions four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.*

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

COLUMBUS DELANO, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue. His wise arrangement of this intricate and difficult branch of the government. The increase of the revenue. The appointment of none but honest men to office, and the wholesale slaughter of whiskey and tobacco rogues.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We hope that the Senators and Representatives in Congress will consider at an early day, of their next session, the bill proposed by MR. JENCKES of *Rhode Island*, looking to a reform in the Civil service of the government. While we would desire a more radical and thorough change than he recommends, we still think his bill a step in the right direction and would, if adopted, ultimately result in a total reform of the system. The distribution of patronage has grown to be a serious evil. Availability in the person of an applicant has usurped the place of the Jeffersonion test of honesty and capacity, and places of trust in all the departments are filled with men, whose only claim to consideration is the zeal with which they have worked in a political canvass. This practice has become so general, that the only remedy is in the establishment of a rigid examination of every applicant for office by a competent board of examiners, who shall be superior to temptation and selecting none but capable men to hold the offices, paying them well for their services, rewarding merit with promotion and removing the precarious tenure by which places are now held. By such a measure we might insure the same method, which we find in the army and navy, and an inevitable result would be a vast economy in the expenses of the government and an absence of all peculation and fraud among officials.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

MR. BOUTWELL'S Napoleonic movements in Wall street, compared with the dull, do-nothing policy of McCullough.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

On the first Thursday in August, the voters of the various townships will be called upon to elect Justices of the Peace, Constable, Clerk, and school Committeemen.

This election is of very great importance. The occupants of the positions named will wield an immence influence for good or evil, and our people owe it to themselves to see that only such men are elected whose past records have given full assurance that their influence be exerted in behalf of the best interests of each community. Honest and capable men should be elected; men of character and standing, who can command the respect of all classes of citizens. It must not be forgotten also, that to them is confided, to a certain degree, the establishment and operation of our common schools under this new law, and in this matter especially, will be required justice and discretion.

In this connection, we would call attention to the act concerning Townships, in this week's issue.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

In a late issue we took occasion to say that the schools should be opened alike to both races.

It has been erroneously inferred that we favored what are known as "mixed schools"—we intended to convey no such impression.

What we insisted on was, that as each race contributed to the payment of the poll tax, the source from which the school fund is largely derived, each should receive the same advantages under the new school system. Our colored friends, not only, do not wish, to have the white schools open to their children, but infinitely prefer seperate schools. And those who would have the more ignorant classes believe that it is the policy of the State government not to discriminate in this matter are working mischief, *and doing so wilfully.*

The schools will operate on the same system about to be inaugurated at the University, which will have a separate and distinct building for colored students, but with the same comforts, advantages and tuition to both.

NAG'S HEAD.—This favorite ocean Retreat grows rapidly in popularity. The number of visitors this Summer is larger than any season since the close of the war. Several of our citizens have erected neat and comfortable cottages on the beach, where they get a constant supply of refreshing air from old ocean. On the sound side the "Alexina House" stands out in bold proportions, presided over by the incomparable Jacobs, assisted by a corps of polite and efficient managers. The "Alexina" is a tip-top house, and we suggest to our friends who want relaxation, pleasure or health, to give Jacobs a call.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.—We received too late for this paper, the proceedings of a meeting held at Nixonton, on the 17th, W. F. Keaton, Esq., presided, assisted by J. Z. Keaton, Secretary. A committee of twelve reported the following persons as candidates for the various offices in Township No. 2, and the report was unanimously adopted:—For Justices of the Peace—Wm. Morris, Benj. Johnson, Sam'l Halstead. For Clerk—C. A. Nash. For Constable—Jos. Z. Keaton. School Committee—Jas. C. Brothers, Geo. Brothers, Abram Morris.

THE GALAXY.—Volume 8 of this sterling Magazine begins with July. It is always fresh and readable and has already reached an enviable position in our periodical literature. Its contributors always have something new to offer. Price $4. a year. Address Shelton & Co 498 Broadway N. Y.

THE CROPS.—Reports from all parts of the district, come in, of flatering prospects for a fine yield of Corn and Cotton. In this county we are just now sadly in need of rain—with a good shower soon, we may expect an abundant yield of corn in Pasquotank.

The Republican party is gaining strength in Western North Carolina. We hear of several who have repudiated the Conservative party, and declare that they will in future vote with the Republicans. This is a cheering indication of future success.—*Asheville Pioneer.*

The same is true in the East. The thinking, reflecting, sensible portion of the people begin to see that the only secure foundation for peace, tranquillity and prosperity is that adopted by the Republican party, and hereafter they will co-operate with us.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The sending of two wealthy Pennsylvania whiskey distillers, to the Penitentiary, who had been convicted of defrauding the revenue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Food for the Reflective---Original and Selected.

NO. I.

BY E. S. PROCTOR.

Greece has left us no system of Laws. Cicero speaks with contempt of all Jurisprudence except the Roman. In the time of Homer, Law was called Themis, or establishment in Hesiod's time; later, it was called Nomos, or distribution. We know from this that money was not in circulation. In after times, more advanced periods, it was called Dike, or justice, as in our day. Thus the meaning of this single word throws a light on the progress of our race.

One singular fact is connected with all the ancient law-givers. They all pretended to derive their authority from divine inspiration. This was necessary in that age to give respect to their opinions. The laws of Minos were said to be received from Jupiter. Lycurgus was the confidant of the Delphic God; Zaleucus, of Pallas. Numa was enlightened by the goddess Egeria; Mahomet wrote from the dictations of the angel Gabriel. We might extend these names.

The first written laws we read of are those of Moses and Zaleucus. The Laws of Charondas were sung at Athens. The Laws of Lycurgus were not written. He enjoined that they should never be inscribed on any other tablets than the hearts of his countrymen. The laws of Solon, at Athens, were inscribed on wooden tablets arranged in pyramidal blocks turning on an axis.

The restoration of the Stuarts in England gave the Habeas Corpus act. The Revolution of 1688 gave the Bill of Rights, the Toleration Act, and the Act of Settlement. It regulated trials for high treasons, modeled the civil list and made the disbursement of the public revenue accountable to Parliament, and made the Judges independent of the throne.

Now the reader can see in one long mental glance from the simple nomos, or distribution of flocks by the herdsman, the rise of the Amphictconic Council, the Laws of Solon and Lycurgus, the twelve tables of the Romans, the body of the Civil Law, Magna Charta, Bill of Rights, and the American Constitution, that Law, like all other things, has passed through successive periods of growth and development, and is now as perfect as the imperfect man can make it.

To gain the love of a woman, it is not so necessary to make her pleased with you as with herself. The one conviction necessarily follows the other. The mirror that shows a woman her own image is never broken. Men of experience soon learn this; the vain never do. This the reason some men are so successful with the fair sex.

The word translated Sin, in the New Testament, in the Greek is *quartia*, not hitting the mark—a deviation from a right line. It is a metaphor, taken from shooting a mark. In the earlier ages of the world, men had few abstract ideas; most of our words now used in an abstract sense were originally used in the concrete. Sin was also called paranomia, [illegible] with falsity, and Virtue was called a science, episteme. The boy of twelve years of age at the present day has more abstract ideas than the adult man generally of the age of Plato.

How often is superstition condemned and abused when it is the highest test of man's nature, as combining the earthly with the celestial! For superstition is nothing but man's sympathy with the invisible and unknown. In superstition lies the germ of all religion; and though superstition is often fanatical, degrading and repulsive, it exists so only as a form of corruption, or degradation, in a state of non-development. As society advances, superstition developes in the purer forms of religion, and at last becomes positive or scientific.

In the transitional state, during the centuries succeeding the Christian era, Paganism and Christianity were slowly descending and ascending as if from two different strata of the atmosphere; and the two powers interchanged whatever they could. It was the nature of Paganism that it could borrow little or nothing by organization; it was fitted to no expansion, and when it ceased to advance it died out, as it had no assimilating elements suitable for progress. But Christianity, from its moral code, its vast and comprehensive adaptation to the nature of man, alike to the ignorant and the learned, has lent itself to many corruptions, some harmless, others injurious. All this diversity of sects and opinions, springs from its adaptation to man's nature, and is consonant with the spirit of the age, and shows its suitableness to every successive era in the development of the race. And hence its superiority to all other systems.

The study of physical, metaphysical, or mathematical truth, derives its chief value from its bearing and connection with the social principle in man. It is the social part of man that indicates his value as an individual, either to himself as a sensitive being, or to the world as only one of its component parts.

It is now admitted that all material development on the earth, which is derived from art and science, has ultimately the effect of throwing back the soul upon itself. The discipline of its powers during the labor which is requisite to obtain possession of the physical world for itself, strengthens and animates it for new conquests in the spiritual world. And a more perfect knowledge of the law of this, prepares us again for a more perfect dominion over the world without us.

The history of philosophy testifies to this mutual and friendly relation between science and matter and mind; and in no period have the spiritual tendencies of the race been more observable than in this, stigmatised, though it has been, as the mechanical, the material, the iron age of the world. Now the science of Mind has ceased to be regarded as a subject of barren speculation. Its practical bearings are now felt and acknowledged by all who keep pace with the progress of the age.

These articles will be continued; and if the reader will follow us, we hope to take a long trip in the world of art, science, literature, morals and nature. And we may possibly, if good observers, find many things of value and interest.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

We learn from the Newberne *Times* that the corn crop in Hyde county—the great corn county of the State—bids fair to be excellent this year.

Common Schools.

It should be a matter of real earnest rejoicing to every citizen of North Carolina that the Common Schools are soon to be in operation again. There are few matters of greater interest to us, than this of the education of the children. And if it is really so that the tendency of education is to expand the mind, to open the understanding, and to raise man in the scale of beings, then it is highly important that the advantages of an education should be extended, as far as possible, to all men, of whatever grade, or of whatever color.

The old common school plan in this State was exceedingly imperfect in many respects; sufficient attention was not given the selection of teachers, sufficient inducements were not offered to competent men and women to become teachers, and entirely too much dependence was placed in the "Literary Fund." It was this in fact that gave the schools the only life they had. It is said that a house built upon a sandy foundation is easily swept away and destroyed, when the rains and the floods come against it. The foundation upon which our old common school system rested was a sandy one. The "Literary Fund" was swept away, and with it, the great building that was attempted to be reared upon it.

How is the present plan an improvement on the old? It is to be supposed by *immediate* taxation. The benefits are directly to the people, and properly the burden is placed upon the people. All governments are carried on by the taxes paid from year to year by citizens. It is the only entirely certain way ever thought of to raise revenue. It is a proportion of the earnings of every citizen, placed in the common treasury, to enable his government to protect him.

It is upon that very foundation that our common schools are now proposed to be built—taxation. Each year, the schools will be carried on majnly by the tax of that year, which is *a certainty*, in no manner speculative as the proceeds of swamp lands sold in a year, and the price received for the same; and much more satisfactory than the dividend a bank or a railroad might declare.

Instead therefore of its being a cause for grumbling that taxes are higher on this account, it seems to me that every reasonable man ought to rejoice, that by this little addition in tax, schools are to be opened throughout the entire State for the benefit of all. Suppose a man having two children old enough to go to school, should be required to pay Five Dollars additional tax each year, for the opening and carrying on of the schools full six months in the year, to which schools his two children may go, the whole time, without the further charge of one cent; is he the looser? Could he devise any other plan by which his children might be schooled for the same length of time, at the same price? But the grumbler will sustain himself, or endeavor to do so, in every way possible. One will argue that the common schools are not the kind he wants, that he prefers to send his children to the school of his own choice, and make his own bargain as to what he is to pay for it; another says the whole thing has been a failure in the past, and must of necessity be a failure in the future. But it seems to me that no reasonable man will raise any such objections. Have you carefully read the law in relation to the common schools? if you have not, read it carefully, and you cannot surely say that the plan must of necessity be a failure. Why a failure? It is not a failure in many of the States, but, on the other hand, it is a great and glorious success. It will be so here—it must be so. This is an age of progress, the human mind has become wide awake to the importance of education, and for that very reason, this plan of common schools must succeed. It is the only way that can be thought of, by which the poor can have the advantages of an education plaged within their reach.

Man is in many respects a free agent, a kind of self-acting machine. He has mind and reason. He has the power, in a great degree, to remain as he came into world or to improve himself; on the other hand, he has the power to raise himself, continually, from his natural state. Should he choose the former course, he will pass through life with as little understanding of the object for which he was created, as if he had been created without mind, and he will be capable of performing little more for himself or his fellow man than is performed by the ox that he drives. Should he choose the latter course, his understanding will continually grow brighter and clearer, he will more fully appreciate the objects for which he was created, and he will not only be capable of benefiting his own, but, the condition of his fellow man. I have said that this is an age of progress—of advancement; let us North Carolinians endeavor to be up with the times; let us, by every means, keep on the cause of education; let us open good schools for all—rich and poor, and let us show our real earnestness in the matter by encouraging and helping on our common schools. Schools are for the people, not for a political party. They are for *all*, not a *part*. They should be under the care and management of men of good judgement and understanding; men of liberal ideas enough to understand and appreciate the *situation*; men ready and willing to carry out the law as it is, and who will act for the best intersts of all—rich and poor, white and black. In the hands of such men our common schools system will be a success, but if it is to be managed in any other spirit, it must, of necessity, fail of good results.

PETREL.

Circular to County Commissioners.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
OFFICE SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, June 4th, 1869.

GENTLEMEN:—Your attention is hereby respectfully called to sections 15, 16 and 17, of "An act to provide for a System of Public Instruction," ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, viz:

SEC. 16. In each township there shall be biennially elected, by the qualified voters therof, a School Committee, to consist of three persons, who shall establish and maintain, for at least four months in every year, a sufficient number of schools at convenient localities, which shall be for the education of all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years residing therein.

SEC. 16. The School Committee of each township, within fifteen days after their election, shall assemble at the most central school house in their jurisdiction for qualification, and the transaction of business relating to the free public schools. Adjourned or special meeting may be held whenever, in their discretion, they are required.

SEC. 17. At the first session the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

Also to the following sections of "An act concerning townships," ratified as aforesaid:

SEC. 5. The first election for township Boards of Trustees shall be held on the first, Thursday in August, 1869.

SEC. 6. Such election shall be held in all respects under the rules and regulations now prescribed by law, at such place in each township as the County Commissioners may designate, and the return thereof shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of each county, who shall declare the result of said election, and within five days there of shall notify the persons receiving the majority of votes in each township of their election.

Inasmuch as neither of the above acts prescribes the time for electing the township School Committee, I do respectfully recommend, that you designate the first Thursday in August next as the time for electing in each township the School Committee.

You will also please call the attention of committees elect to section 16 of the School act as recited above, also to section 60 of said act.

Please forward to this office as soon as practicable after the township elections, the names of the persons constituting the School Committee of each township.

Respectfully,
S. S. ASHLEY
Supt. of Public Instruction.

A CARD.

The officers and members of Samaritan Lodge Knights of Jericho, hereby tender their sincere thanks to the trustees of the M. E. Church, South, of this city, for the courtesy shown them in opening their church on Tuesday evening, July 13th, and thus forwarding the cause of Temperance, Humanity and Charity.

CHAS. H. ROBINSON,
Recorder.

ELIZABETH CITY, July 19, 1869.

From Washington.

The District Attorney and Marshal of New York have been severally instructed at any and all hazards to enforce the neutrality laws, and break up expeditions against Cuba. They are empowered to call on the army and naval forces to carry out the law and prevent the departure of hostile expeditions. Gen. McDowell and the Admiral in charge of the New York Navy have been directed to respond to any call made in pursuance of the above instructions.

Owing to the importance of the questions involved in the Yerger case, by consent of counsel the application for writ of habeas corpus is suspended in order that the matter may be brought before the Supreme Court in October next. In the meantime no sentence of the military court will be carried into effect, but the prisoner will be retained in close custody

Michael Nital of Louisiana, has been appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, for the adjustment of claims with Peru.

General Canby, it is stated on reliable authority in Richmond, has written to the members elect of the new Legislature, individually, to find out how many are competent to take the test oath. In case there is a quorum able to qualify he will call the Legislature together, excluding those unable to take the oath, and have United States Senators elected and the fifteenth amendment ratified.

The new fractional currency is being rapidly printed and will probably be all out and in circulation by the 1st, of August.

In case of a landing in Massachusetts being forbidden, the managers of the French cable propose connecting St. Pierre and Cuba by cable, thus securing connection with the United States.

The story that Cuba is to be purchased by the Cubans through the United States Minister in Madrid is without foundation. The Spaniards do not wish to sell and the Cubans do not want to buy. A prominent Western Senator is preparing a strong argument in favor of the recognition of Cuba.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received information of the seizure, by Collector Stockdale, at New-Orleans, of 37,400 Havana cigars, valued at from $100 to $175 per 1,000.

Although the Treasury receipts at present are less than during the month of June, still it is believed that the next exhibit of the public debt will show [illegible],000,000.

The resources and liabilities of the North Carolina National Banks on the 12th of June were $2,692,000; capital stock, $833,000; specie, $32,000; and legal tender notes, $254,000.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Twice as many Germans as Irish now come to America.

Cases of yellow fever continue to be reported on vessels arriving from the South at Northern ports.

The Georgia State Prison convicts are to be set at work making railroads. They would prefer to make tracks.

The King of Prussia is an artist. He is trying to improve his complexion by using brandy, and with success.

Col, James Brownlow is a Senter and suffrage candidate for the Tennessee Legislature.

The next State election will be in Kentucky, Aug. 2; Alabama Aug. 3; Tennessee, Aug. 5.

Since the Virginia election a Charleston paper says there is hope for the redemption even of South Carolina.

Isadore, the youngest daughter of General Albert Pike, was found dead in her bed at Nemphis, on Wednesday morning.

The fires in the United States during the month of June in which the loss was $20,000 and upwards, amounted $1,900,000.

The wife of John Roach of Dunleith, Illinois, recently presented him with three children at once fell swoop—two girls and a boy.

The Chief Justice will leave Washington to-morrow morning to attend the commencement of Dartmouth College of which he is a graduate.

It is predicted that Gen. Rosecrans will decline the tender of nomination for Governor of Ohio from the Democrats. He is in Mexico in the capacity of diplomatic representative.

An "aerial steamer" was tried in San Francisco on Friday. It navigated the air seventy-five feet above ground at good speed.

On application to the Department of State, the rules govering the prosecution of claims against Mexico may be obtained.

In a recent interview with a reporter, ex President Johnson said that he "often put his hands to his head and wonders if he is sane."

Miss Dorothea L. Dix, the philanthropist, has arrived at Sacramento, Cal., and is visiting the public institutions of that State.

Miss Violette Colville is an American girl who is studying music in Paris, and Wartel, her instructor says, she will become a Ealibran, and that he shall bring her out when she is eighteen.

The Paris bells seem unfitted for maternity. The Countess de Schoney is the seventh who had died in childbed within a year.

The valuation of real estate in [illegible] of New York for the current year is [illegible] 100,697, a net increase over last [illegible] $55,654,270.

The State Department is in [illegible] information to the effect that [illegible] Motley has not yet heard or [illegible] reference to the Alabama claims.

The hotels and boarding houses [illegible] atoga thus far have all been [illegible] iness much larger than in [illegible] season, some estimating it as [illegible]

There was held in Louisville [illegible] State convention of colored [illegible] purpose of considering the [illegible] race and the best method of [illegible] education.

It is expected that Gen. [illegible] course of three weeks, will [illegible] assembling the Virginia [illegible] the inauguration of State [illegible] cordance with the purpose of [illegible]

Mr. D. D. Howard, supposed [illegible] last survivor of the company [illegible] the National Hotel in Washington [illegible] has just sailed for Europe. He [illegible] an invalid ever since the [illegible]

The Governor of Florida has [illegible] proclamation fixing the second [illegible] vember next as the day on which [illegible] lar vote shall be taken [illegible] proposed cession of West [illegible] Alabama.

Chicago is now the [illegible] post office for all the Am[illegible] china, Japan' the Sandwich [illegible] the States of the Pacific [illegible]

A Portland man has [illegible] most dangerous cases of [illegible] ing red clover tea and [illegible] clover compress, and think [illegible] an infallible remedy in [illegible]

The State of California [illegible] of $300 for each 100 [illegible] table silic cocoons, and [illegible] tation of 5,000 trees, [illegible] old, set out at proper [illegible] ment still, culture.

The United States frigate [illegible] form Boston Saturday for [illegible] England. She has on board the [illegible] ting midshipmen class of 1869, [illegible] number, who are being practically [illegible] ted in seamanship.

Jennie June sums [illegible] woman question in the [illegible] modern wife, who demands [illegible] gives nothing in return, is [illegible] manhood, and has a claim [illegible] but toleration or contempt."

A Chicago editor is [illegible] glad to receive marriage [illegible] quests that they be sent [illegible] emony, and before the [illegible] for. He has had several [illegible] in this way.

It is announced that in [illegible] communication by rail between [illegible] Constantinople will be [illegible] time occupied between the [illegible] be sixty nine hours. It is [illegible] the force employed upon the [illegible] amount to more than 100,000 [illegible]

The distress occasioned by [illegible] in the north west provinces [illegible] reported as having passed the [illegible] wet weather has towards the [illegible] new wheat and barley are [illegible] the market; prices are daily [illegible] and there is no want for [illegible]

It has been computed that [illegible] energy exerted during 24 [illegible] heart in propelling the blood [illegible] densed into a single effort, [illegible] power enough to throw a ton [illegible] feet into the air.

The executors of the [illegible] Guthrie have made a [illegible] the United States Assessor, [illegible] it appears that Mr. Guthrie died [illegible] ed of nearly $650,000 worth of [illegible] property, besides a large amount [illegible] squares and [illegible] buildings in Louisville, and over 17,000 [illegible] in Texas.

The [illegible] say the [illegible] success with land that was [illegible] was with low, swampy soil. Was [illegible] apparently, only to grow coarse [illegible] and weeds, it was ditched, [illegible] thoroughly cultivated; and a [illegible] developed which made it lasting [illegible] ductive almost beyond account [illegible] are many such swamps.

Minister Kilpatrick, of Chili, [illegible] eral thousand mummies come [illegible] ground during last summer's [illegible] Several persons took the liberty [illegible] ing it, and the Minister to convince [illegible] has forwarded a specimen mummy [illegible] Smithsonian Institue. He says [illegible] necessary he will send a whole [illegible] provided some one else will be [illegible] to pay the expense.

Advices from Cuba gave the [illegible] butchery by the Spaniards of [illegible] can citizens, Albert Wyeth [illegible] man, and Washington dispatches [illegible] that our Government will take [illegible] and decided action in the matter. [illegible] was a telegrapher by profession, [illegible] twenty years of age, and well [illegible] Baltimore having been at one [illegible] employed in the old American [illegible] office. The Centaur, Dictator [illegible] iron-clads are immediately [illegible] into Cuban waters, with orders [illegible] mand reparation and enforce the [illegible] American citizens to the [illegible] their own flag and Government.

The people of the Pacific [illegible] some sort, of the nature of [illegible] the great men of the Atlantic [illegible] Rocky Mountains. Ex-Judge [illegible] nor, ex-Senator, ex-Secretary [illegible] lican leader Seward has made his [illegible] public life here; but the California [illegible] received him as a man of the past [illegible] might receive Jefferson, if he [illegible] visit the earth. The "Sage of [illegible] arrived in San Francisco on [illegible] was most uproariously received by [illegible] ple of that city. On his arrival [illegible] of one hundred guns was fired [illegible] with his party, was escorted by [illegible] procession to the Occidental [illegible] rooms were provided by the [illegible] evening a brilliant reception [illegible] in the parlors of the hotel.

A boy circus-rider performed [illegible] ishing feat of turning twenty [illegible] utive somersaults on horseback [illegible] ville the other day. A dispute [illegible] arisen between him and the [illegible] to how many he was capable [illegible] the latter promised him the [illegible] and bridle with which he [illegible] the act if he turned twenty. [illegible] After being introduced into the [illegible] performing a number of very [illegible] but beautiful acts of horsemanship [illegible] threw aside the whip and prepared [illegible] for the trial. Until he completed [illegible] tenth somersault the crowd was [illegible] quiet, but when fourteen, fifteen [illegible] and seventeen were called, the [illegible] interest was manifested, and when he [illegible] fairly accomplished his twenty-first [illegible] sault, the applause was deafening. [illegible] diately after his great act, without [illegible] the back of his steed, which he had [illegible] won, he successfully accomplished [illegible] perilous and difficult act of [illegible] backward somersaults, making [illegible] ty in all. The horse and equipments [illegible] valued at two thousand dollars.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

Col. Gulkin, Deputy Collector, informs those assessed under the U. S. internal revenue law when he will sit to receive "stamps."

Chas. H. Robinson, Secretary Land and Lumber Co., will sell stock, on the 24 prox.

Copartnership notice of Messrs. Elliott Brothers, Baltimore.

Dr. Speed, agent, advertises Insurance Companies.

The "Yankee Store" continues to advertise.

Local and Personal.

☞ WANTED.—500 lbs nice new Geese Feathers at the Yankee Store

☞ We learn that there will be a township meeting at the Court-house, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ One of our employees returns thanks to his relative for that bouquet. Flowers soften, as well as gladden, the heart.

☞ We are obliged to the gentleman who sent us a copy of *The Little Ad*, published at Greensborough, N. C., June 16th, 1860.

☞ We understand that our friend T. C. Allen Esq., has in his garden a huge cantaleup, measuring 28 inches in length, not yet ripe, and still growing.

☞ Governor Holden has pardoned Simon Morgan, an aged colored man, convicted at Spring Term of Pasquotank Court of the larceny of a chicken.

☞ The steamer "Ella" commenced her weekly trips to Nag's Head last Saturday, taking down a large number of passengers.

☞ Mayor Cobb continues the good work of improving the town. Our streets are looking clean, and are well drained—we are gratified to see the removal of obnoxious weeds from all the vacant lots.

☞ We understand that our Methodist friends are carrying on a protracted meeting, at Newbegun Creek, under the supervision of Rev. Geo. W. Nolley and numbers are being happily converted.

☞ We were pleased, last week with a visit from Col. H. E. Stilley, the popular representative of Beaufort Co., in the Legislature of N. C. He gives flattering accounts of the prospect for fine crops in his section.

☞ During the Thunder squall Sunday afternoon the lightning struck the house of Armour Whitehurst, demolishing the chimney. His wife who was sitting about two feet from the chimney was stunned by the shock, but not seriously injured.

☞ We return our thanks to the lady friend who presented us with the *Old North State* July 31st 1852 and Febuary 25th 1854 and the *Native Sentinel* July 5th 1856. Also to the young friend for a copy of the *Star of The East* of February 23d 1854, and of the *Democratic Pioneer* of April 10th 1860.

☞ Several gentlemen from the North have visited our town during the past week, with a view to future investment. Come on, gentlemen, we are glad to see you. Land is plenty and cheap—and there is room yet for many more; we are happy to state; conversed, is gratified with our city and county.

☞ Ripe and luscious peaches have already been in market. This is early for this fruit, but with care and cultivation they could be produced by the first of July. The soil and climate of Eastern N. Carolina are finely adapted to the growth of peaches, and we are glad to see a disposition on the part of our farmers, to plant orchards. Peach culture can be made exceedingly profitable here.

☞ We present our readers with an article from our friend Proctor, "Food for the Reflective." Mr. P. is an old hand at the bellows, having had the editorial charge of the "Phenix," in this place for a number of years. He promises to continue the papers, which cannot fail to entertain all who read them. Mr. Proctor is a polished scholar and handles a skilful pen.

☞ The town has been orderly, quiet and dull during the past week, hence the dearth of locals. Our Devil with, a commendable disposition to make this department interesting, has endeavored to get up several fights, but the heat of the weather has made the whole community pacific and sleepy. The aforesaid Devil came pretty near having his laudable propensities gratified by a stranger in a brass coat and blue buttons, who inquired of him the way to a place where he could get *shaved*, the Devil directed him to the office of our neighbors, of the "Loan and Trust Co"—swallow tail came out, dander up, and made for the young cuss, who started for home; the race was exciting but the nimble legs of the kind hearted little fellow saved him from the ire of an infuriated stranger. He says he shall be more careful hereafter in the matter of giving information to strangers with brass coat and blue buttons.

☞ We would call the special attention of the Insuring public to the advertisement of the North Carolina Home Fire Insurance Company, of Raleigh N. C., in to-days issue. The company is solid reliable and liberal, adjusting losses equitably and paying them promptly. It now has some two Hundred Thousand Dollars liable for loses. It has a paid up capital of one Hundred Thousand Dollars and a special deposit of twenty Thousand Dollars with the State Treasurer. It is a Home institution, spending its means with our people and keeping capital from seeking foreign investments, and therefore should receive the patronage of the people of the State who wish to invest their money in Insurance. Call on Dr. Speed, Main street, Elizabeth City N. C., who will take great pleasure in explaining the working of the company and in issuing you a policy on your property, against loss or damage, by Fire, Lightning and Tornado.

☞ Large arrivals of new Goods at the Yankee Store.

☞ We received too late for this week's issue a communication from "D" on "State Pride." It shall appear next week.

☞ We are requested by C. L. Cobb to say to his correspondents in the District, that he will be at Nag's Head during the summer, and that letters directed to him at Elizabeth City, will be forwarded to him at Nag's Head. As the steamer makes but one trip a week, some delay will necessarily be occasioned in replying to his friends.

WHAT OUR CONTEMPORARIES SAY OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

We avail ourselves, of the absence of the Editor, whose characteristic modesty, would never allow his patrons, to see the many good things said of him, to lay before our readers, the following complimentary notices, of the North Carolinian, from our contemporaries.

Our paper is meeting with universal approbation. It suits the people, as flattering letters received every mail from all parts of the District, evidence; and that it pleases our brethren of the press, the extracts given below, will abundantly show.

Starting upon a correct appreciation of the situation, wisely calculating the chances of success to a journal of high tone and manly sentiment, apprehending the taste of the people of Eastern Carolina; our proprietor commenced the work in dead earnest, determined to give his subscribers a newspaper worthy of their support. And right well has he succeeded. The North Carolinian backed by the people, is bound to be a success.

We have received the first number of the *North Carolinian*, a smart weekly paper published at Elizabeth City. It shows the true colors, and is edited with ability. We welcome it to our table.—*Newbern (N. C.,) Times.*

We received yesterday the first number of the *North Carolinian*, published at Elizabeth City. It is republican in politics, neatly printed and well edited, by Dr. Palemon John, a Pennsylvanian.—*Henderson (N. C.,) Index.*

The *North Carolinian*, a weekly paper, just started at Elizabeth City, N. C., is a large, handsomely printed, ably edited and interesting Journal, but we do not like its political tone.—*Charlotte (N. C.,) Bulletin.*

The first number of the *North Carolinian*, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., containing the salutatory of Dr. Palemon John, the Editor, is on our table. It is ably edited, nicely printed, and in politics is republican. We sincerely wish and predict for it, success.—*Ashville (N. C.,) Pioneer.*

We have received the first number of the *North Carolinian*, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Dr. Palemon John, late of the Columbian *Republican*, at Bloomsburg, Pa. It is a large handsome sheet, advocates Republican principles, of course, and conducted with great ability. We wish the Dr. the best possible success, both politically and pecuniary.—*Sunbury (Pa.,) American.*

Dr. Palemon John, well known as the active editor of the Bloomsburg Republican, sends us the first number of the *North Carolinian*. It is a fine looking large eight column journal, neatly printed and spiritedly conducted. The Doctor has the energy and ability to give the people of Elizabeth City, N. C., and the country a first-class newspaper, and we *port (Pa.,) Standard.*

We have received the first number of the *North Carolinian*, a sprightly, eight-column paper, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Dr. P. John, formerly editor of the Bloomsburg *Republican*. It is ably edited and can but prove a valuable addition to the ranks of Journalism.—*Philipsburg (Pa.) Journal.*

We have received the first number of the *North Carolinian*, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Dr. P. John, late of the Columbia Co., *Republican*. It is a large 32 column weekly, printed from new type on a power press, and presents a handsome appearance. Its motto is "equal rights for all men," and it is, of course, Republican in politics. In addition to several columns of editorial, written in the Dr.'s usual forcible style, it contains correspondence from adjoining counties descriptive of the country, its resources, wealth and history, which to persons looking southward, will be of especial interest. We wish the *North Carolinian* and its able editor long life and abundant success, and will be pleased to number it among our exchanges.—*Shamokin (Pa.,) Herald.*

We have received the first number of a handsome eight column paper bearing the title of the *North Carolinian*, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Dr. Palemon John. If no name were given at the head of the editorial column we would still be able to "spot" the authorship of the leading articles—they have the ring of Dr. John about them so plainly that we could almost recogize them if printed in Hebrew.

A little allusion is made to the *Republican*, in the number before us, and we appreciate the remark of the editor concerning the character of our paper no less than we do his promise to send us an exchange. The *North Carolinian* has our best wishes. It cannot fail to grow into popularity and influence as long as its present energetic editor controls its columns. He is just the kind of man needed in the south—live, liberal and hopeful.—*Decator (Ill.,) Republican.*

The *North Carolinian* is a new enterprise in the neighboring town of Elizabeth City, N. C. The paper is one of the largest and handsomest in the Old North State—is edited by a gentleman of considerable experience, and will devote its columns to the material interest of the section in which it is located. Dr. P. John, formerly, of Pennsylvania, is its editor, and, if properly sustained, will make the Carolinian one of the leading papers of that State. We enter the paper on our exchange with great pleasure.—*Norfolk (Va.,) Journal.*

We have just received the first number of the *North Carolinian* a new paper, published weekly by Dr. Palemon John, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It is a large handsomely printed sheet, Republican in politics. Price $2,00 a year.—*Goldsboro (N. C.,) Messenger.*

The *North Carolinian* is the name of a new weekly paper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., by Dr. P. John, late of the Bloomsburg Republican. It is a handsome paper, and possesses the right ring. Its editorials are interesting, and it promises to be a valuable home paper for North Carolina. We wish the enterprise abundant success, and believe it is in the proper hands to command it.—*Pottsville (Pa.,) Journal.*

We have received the first number of the "*North Carolinian*," a handsomely printed weekly, published in Elizabeth City, in this State, by Dr. Palemon John. —*Goldsboro (N. C.,) News.*

The *North Carolinian*, a weekly Republican paper, made its first appearance at Elizabeth City, July 1st. The first number displays talent in the editorial columns, and the make up is good. We extend to our new friend a hearty welcome, and hope its life may be as successful and its influence as powerful as its appearance is prepossessing. — *Raleigh (N. C.,) Standard.*

We have received the first number of a large handsome and well printed weekly Republican paper, entitled "*The North Carolinian*," published at Elizabeth City, by Palemon John, late of Pennsylvania, at $2 per annum. The publisher has had experience in the newspaporial line, and, judging from the tact and talent displayed in the first number, will merit a liberal support for his new paper.—*Peoples Press (Salem) N. C.*

We have received the first number of the *North Carolinian* published at Elizabeth City N. C., and edited by Dr. P. John formerly of this paper. It is unnecessary for us to say one word in praise of its appearance. The newspaper ability of the editor is so well known and the circulation of the paper in this section so extensive, that ere this a hearty 'God Speed' has escaped the lips of most of our subscribers. Doctor, you have our best wishes.—*Bloomsburg (Pa.,) Republican.*

Dr. P. John, lately publisher of the Bloomsburg *Republican*, has commenced the publication of a handsome eight column sheet in Elizabeth City, N. C., bearing the title of the *North Carolinian*. The first number reached this office last week, and shows excellent taste in its general make-up and mechanical appearance. The editor has had considerable experience in the newspaper business, and has the energy and ability to give the people there a first-class journal. We wish him abundant success in his new Southern enterprise.—*Wilkes-Barre (Pa) Republican.*

We welcome to our table, the first number of the *North Carolinian*, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Dr. P. John, late of the *Columbia Republican*, at Bloomsburg, Pa. The first number bears date of July 1st. It is a large, handsome sheet, eight columns to the page, advocates Republican principles, of course and is conducted with Dr. John's well known ability. We wish the Dr. the best possible success both politically and pecuniarily in the old North State.—*Muncy (Pa.,) Luminary.*

We have received the first number of the *North Carolinian*, a new paper started at Elizabeth City, N. C., by our esteemed friend Dr. Palemon John, late of the *Columbia Republican*. It affords us sincere pleasure to be again brought into editorial intercourse with Dr. John, as in all our newspaper experience we have formed but few acquaintances that afford greater pleasure than our intercourse with him. He is a sound, reliable man, true to principle as the needle to the pole, and we wish him the most abundant success in his new home.

The paper is a large 8 column sheet, filled with a variety of interesting matter. The general ring of the paper gives evidence that our friend John retains all his wonted fire and energy and is as ready for the fray as when he raised the standard of Republicanism in the benighted region of Columbia county ten or twelve years ago. Success to you, old friend. Send the *North Carolinian* along and we pledge you one appreciative reader.—*Jersey Shore (Pa.,) Vidette.*

We have received the first number of the *North Carolinian*, a Radical paper, published at Elizabeth City. N. C., by Palemon John, at $2 a year. It is neat in its typography and would do credit to the section in which it is published, if not having perched upon its banner that odi[illegible] *Sentinel*, [illegible] Dr. Palemon John, formerly of the Bloomsburg (Pa.,) *Republican*, has just commenced the publication of a large and handsome weekly newspaper at Elizabeth City, North Carolina. We know the Doctor well, and have always found him a man of principle, fearless for the right, and uncompromising against wrong. He will make an excellent paper of the *North Carolinian*, and in his good sound sense and enterpising spirit, the people of that State have found an acquisition that will not be without its effect upon their returning prosperity. Let the Republicans of North Carolina see to it that this stranger among them be properly received and sustained.—*Trenton (N. J.) Union Sentinel.*

The *North Carolinian* is the name of a new paper just started at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Dr. Palemon John, late of Pennsylvania. The *North Carolinian* is one of the largest, if not the largest, paper in the State. It is well printed and edited with clever ability. The tone and temper of it, too, so far as we are enabled to judge from the numbers we have seen, is unexceptionable. In politics it is Republican. The *Carolinian* is published weekly at $2 *per annum*. We place it upon our exchange list with pleasure.—*Old North State.*

We have selected the above from among many notices. Want of space, prevents our publishing everything complimentary we have seen of the North Carolinian. We thank all our exchanges for their kind and flattering notices.

COTTON BLOSSOM.

Mr. Thos. E. Brown has left on our table a cotton blossom, culled from his farm near this place. This is quite early for them in this section of the country.

We are glad to learn from this gentleman, that his cotton crop is looking very well. But Mr. B., is an excellent farmer, and according to the amount of land cultivated, he realizes more from his labor than any person with whom we are acquainted. The great secret of his success is attributed to his particular attention to manures. He acts on the principle that land should be paid back each year for its yield, just as a man would pay the interest on borrowed money; and this we think a correct principle in farming. Just in proportion as the land is exhausted each year, should fertilizers be used to restore it. By this means it will not only be kept up, but gradually improved. When farmers in this country shall have determined to cultivate less land and give more attention to making manures and improving their soil, we shall see a far more abundant yield of products.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

We pronounce this to be sensible talk, and the sooner the farmers of North Carolina begin to act upon it, the better for them and for the State. To talk about the *fertility* and *durability* of our soil is all well enough, and it is all true enough; but the man that pays most attention to cultivating it, and "pays it back" the most liberally, will make the most money. His crops will be proportionably increased. There is no question about it.

How Small Expenditures Count.

Five cents each morning. A mere trifle—thirty-five cents a week. Not much, yet it would buy coffee or sugar for a small family. Eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents each year. This amount invested in a savings bank at the end of each year, and the interest thereon at six per cent, computed annually, would amount to more than $670 in twenty years. Enough to buy a good farm in the West.

Five cents before breakfast, dinner and supper, you would scarcely miss it, yet 'tis fifteen cents a day; $1.05 per week. Enough to buy your wife or daughter a new dress $54.50 a year. Enough to buy a small library of books. Invest this as before, and in 20 years you would have over $2,000. Quite enough to buy a good farm.

Ten cents each morning—hardly worth a second thought; yet you can buy a paper of pins or a spool of thread. Seventy cents a week; it would buy several yards of muslin, $36.40 in one year. With it you could get a good suit of clothes. Deposit this as before, and you would have $1,340 in twenty years. Quite a snug little fortune. Ten cents before each breakfast, dinner and supper—thirty cents a day. It would buy a good book for the children. $2.10 a week—enough to pay a year's subscription to some good newspaper. $409,20 per year—with it you could buy an organ, on which your wife or daughters could produce sweet music to pleasantly while the evening hours away.

And this money invested as before, would, in forty years, produce the desirable fortune of $12,000.

Boys, learn a lesson. If you would be a happy youth, lead a sober life, and be a wealthy and influential man; instead of squandering your extra change, invest in a library or savings bank. If you would be a miserable man lead a drunken life, abuse your children, grieve your wife, be a wretched, despicable being while you live, and finally go down to a dishonored grave, take your extra change and invest it in a drinking saloon, or in tobacco.

ITEMS.

Carlyle opened one of his essays with "We are twenty-millions on these British Islands, mostly fools."

A Boston paper reports that the Hon. E. G. Russell has resolved to canvass the State in the fall, in favor of electing a liberal governor for Massachusetts.

A. J. is still going over his old speech. He is now in Middle Tennessee, and will go back to Knoxville toward the close of month. He will, of course, speak upon the his return.

Official Virginia election returns so far show that the blacks voted closer to their registered strength than the whites did. The less intelligent blacks are not generally disposed to accept the situation.

On the 16th, John Nichols, Esq., of Raleigh, was appointed Public Administrator for Wake County, by His Honor, Jno. N. Bunting, Probate Judge. A good appointment.

An eloquent orator proposes to "grasp a ray of light from the great orb of the day, spin it into threads of gold, and with them weave a shroud in which to wrap the whirlwind which dies upon the bosom of our western prairies."

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin complains that some newspapers are misrepresenting his position in stating that he is in favor of making the Alabama claims a party question. Mr. Howe considers it a national one, and indorses Mr. Sumner's views.

The Iowa papers are proposing names for the Senatorship soon to be vacated by Mr. Grimes. J. H. Wilson, Gov. Kirkwood, George C. Wright, G. R. Willet, and Hiram Price are among the most promising aspirants.

Gov. Reed, of Flroida, has issued a proclimation ordering an election on the 2d day of November, to take the sense of the people of West Florida on the question of annexing that potion of the State to Alabama.

Oliver Wood, a Democratic lawyer in Auburn, New York, has taken a yong negro student into his office. Will not his friends have somewhat to object to this nigger in the Wood-pile.

The largest rose-bush in France is at Toulon, It covers a wall seventy-five feet long by eighteen in hight, and near the root measures two feet eight inches round. In the months of April and May it produces 50,000 roses.

MARRIAGES.

MORGAN—SMITHSON.—On the 15th of July, by Rev. G. W. Nolley, Mr. William Morgan to Miss Mary Smithson; both of Mt. Hermon township, Pasquotank county.

DEATHS.

JENNINGS.—Recently, in Providence township, Pasquotank county, Joseph Jennings, Esq., aged about 65 years.

GRANDY.—In this place, on the 15th of July, Cyrus Glover, infant son of Florence L. and Cyrus W. Grandy, Jr.; aged one year, eight months and fifteen days.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	50 @ $1,00
" Dried ℔ lb.	18
Beef Hams—Dried, ℔ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ℔ lb	22
" Rib side "	20
" Shoulder "	18
" Hams, country "	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured "	23 @ 25
Butter—Country "	30 @ 35
" N. Y. State "	50 @ 55
Beeswax—℔ lb.	30 @ 35
Corn—℔ bu.	70
Cheese—℔ lb	28
Chickens—Spring ℔ pair	30 @ 50
Cotton yarn—℔ block	2,25
Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb	20
Eggs—℔ doz.	12½
Flour—Super. ℔ bbl.	7,00 @ 8,00
" Extra "	8,50 @ 10,00
" Family "	12,00 @ 13,50
Fish—Drum pickled ℔ 100 lbs	2,50 @ 3,00
" " dried "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring ℔ bbl	5,00
" " gross ℔ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—℔ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—℔ bu	1,50@1,75
Hides—Dry ℔ lb	18 @ 19
" Green "	8 @ 9
Iron—Old cast ℔ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—℔ lb.	20 @ 28
Lumber—Heart pine ℔ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Meal—℔ bu., 50 lbs	85 @ 1,00
Oats, new—℔ bu.	50
Peas—Black ℔ bu	1,00
Pork—Mess	37,50
Potatoes—New ℔ bbl	1,00 @ 1,25
Rags—℔ lb.	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ℔ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ℔ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" " 12 "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—℔ sack, 3 bu.	2,40 to 2,75
Wheat—new, white,	1,25a1,50
" " red,	1,00a1,25
Wood—℔ cord	2,00 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ℔ gal.	2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—℔ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yeopon—℔ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Cotton quiet at 34½a34½c. Flour dull and slightly favors buyers. Wheat quiet; red Western $1,50a1,55.—Corn 1c better; mixed Western 91a96½c. Pork $32,50. Kettle Lard 20a20½c. Whiskey firmer at $105a1,06. Turpentine 42½a43. Rosin, strained, $2,30.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton dull and nominally at 34½c. Flour quiet and dull; Howard street superfine $5,50a5,75; extra $5,75a97. Wheat firm; red $1,50a1,60; choice 1,65. Corn higher; white $1,16a1,12; yellow $1,11½a1,12. Provisions unchanged. Pork quiet at $34. Bacon active; Clear Sides 18½. Lard dull at 19½a20.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday) to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.

Stmr George Washington, Walker, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Wednesday, Friday and Monday) to D S S T Company.

Stmr Ella, Burbage, Edenton, freight and passengers.

Schr Jos M Miles, Ferrett, Oregon Mills, nails and iron to master.

Schr Angelica, Mercer, Norfolk.

Schr Ione, Hooper, Edenton, with melons.

Schr Surmount, Outlaw, Hatteras.

Schr Eliza King, Feddick, Norfolk.

Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, with lumber.

Sloop Anaconda, Sawyer, Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sloop Caroline, Black, Whale's Head, salt to Land and Lumber Co. of N C.

Sloop Alfred Darbon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Wednesday, Friday and Monday).

Stmr Geo Washington, Walker, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday).

Stmr Ella, Burbage, Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

NOTICE.—I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, at our office, in Elizabeth City, on Monday, August 2, 1869, at 4 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of Messrs. Cleveland & Fleming, in the Land and Lumber Company of N. C.; it being One Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, subscribed by them and now forfeited, for non-payment of assessments due.

By order of the Board of Directors:

CHAS. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y
Land & Lumber Co. of N. C.

Elizabeth City, July 17, 1869. 4-2t

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 Broadway, Cor. Barclay St., NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N.C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. Joseph P. Elliott retired from our firm on 1st July, 1869.

F. B. Loney & Co.

Baltimore, July 12, 1869.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, for the purpose of conducting a General Commission Business at 59 South Gay street.

WILLIAM L. ELLIOTT.
JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT.

Baltimore, July 1, 1869. 4-4t.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The undersigned will be at Currituck C. H., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th; Camden C. H., on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th; Gatesville, Gates Co., Monday and Tuesday, 9th and 10th; Edenton, Chowan county, Wednesday and Thursday, 11th and 12th; Hertford, Perquimans Co., Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th; Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., Monday and Tuesday, 16th and 17th, of August next for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due the United States Government under the Internal Revenue Law, for the years 1868 and 1869.

C. GUIRKIN, Dep. Col.
July 24, 1869–1t. Internal Revenue.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

Amount Liable for Losses, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
Seaton Gales, Sec'y.
W. H. Murdoch, Asst. Sec'y.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Geo. D. Pool, *Pres't.*; R. F. Overman, *Cas'r.*;
Dr. P. John, Hon. John Pool,
Hon. C. C. Pool, C. W. Hollowell,
C. W. Smith, Wm. Underwood,
A. C. Moore.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agricultrure and General Intelligence,

Established July 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The North Carolinian is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without Industry no riches can be created, the North Carolinian will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the North Carolinian will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the North Carolinian will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, WEST OF ROAD,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber has opened a Boarding House, and is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.

July 1, 1869.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a General Course of University Lectures, will be opened. Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100. All the benefits of the Institution are offered, free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President,

SOLOMON POOL.

Chapel Hill, July 15, 1869–5w.

AN ACT CONCERNING TOWNSHIPS.

[Passed April 6th, 1869.]

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Districts reported by the Commissioners of the following Counties of the State to the present session of the General Assembly, are hereby approved, and said Districts in obedience to article seven, sections three and four of the Constitution, to wit: Craven, Granville, Halifax, New Hanover, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren, Wayne, Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey and Caswell, shall have corporate powers and shall be known as Townships by the boundaries and by the name respectively designated in said reports; but the said districts may be altered or divided, or new Townships may be erected, by the County Commissioners in the manner specified in sub-division fifteen, section eight of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning the government of Counties," and ratified the fourteenth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Sec. 2. All acts or proceedings by or against a Township, in its corporate capacity, shall be in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Township.

Sec. 3. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall consist of a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, except as otherwise provided in this act in respect to Justices of the Peace, in those Townships in which cities and towns are situated.

Sec. 4. In every Township in which any city or town is situated, or which may consist of a city or town, the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected shall be two more than the number of Wards in such city or town, or in case such city or town is not divided into Wards, then one additional Justice for each five hundred inhabitants, or if there are less than five hundred inhabitants, one additional Justice; for the purpose of obtaining the number of inhabitants in any such city or town, the corporate authorities shall have power to take a census thereof.

Sec. 5. The first election for Township Board of Trustees shall be held on the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Sec. 6. Such election shall be held in all respects under the rules and regulations now prescribed by law, at such place in each Township as the County Commissioners may designate, and the return thereof shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of each county, who shall declare the result of said election, and within five days thereof shall notify the persons receiving the majority of votes in each Township of their election.

Sec. 7. The persons who are elected at such election shall appear, within five days after service of notice, before the County Commissioners and qualify by taking and subscribing the oath of office, which oath shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 8. The Board of Commissioners is authorized to decide in all cases of contested election, subject to appeal to the Superior Court of the county.

Sec. 9. The persons chosen at the first election under this act, shall continue in their office till the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and until their successors shall have qualified, when the regular election for said officers shall be held every two years thereafter.

Sec. 10. At the time and in the manner authorized by this act for the election of Township Board of Trustees, there shall be held an election for one Constable in each Township, who shall give bond and security in such reasonable sum as the Board of Trustees may deem sufficient, to be not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and take the oath of office as now prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. The Board of Trustees shall have power to purchase and to hold for the use of the Township, such real estate as they may deem necessary, not to exceed one acre, and to erect thereon a Township house, which shall be as near central in location as may be; and for the purpose of buying and erecting such building, they are authorized, if they deem it expedient, to lay and collect a tax upon all the property in the Township, with the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Township, to be given at an election to be held for that purpose, under the direction of such Trustees.

Sec. 12. The Board shall have power to appoint its own meetings, and to adjourn from time to time.

Sec. 13. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 14. The Board of Trustees shall have authority, within their respective Townships, to lay out, alter, repair, or discontinue highways; to establish and settle ferries; to build and keep up bridges, subject to subdivision eleven, section eight, of the before cited acts concerning the government of counties; to lay off or discontinue cartways; to appoint overseers of highways; to allow and contract for the building of toll bridges, and to license the erection of gates across highways. This authority shall be exercised under the rules, regulations, restrictions and penalties, in all respects, prescribed and imposed in chapter one hundred and one of the Revised Code, upon the Justices of the late County Courts. The Clerk of the Board shall perform the duties therein enjoined upon the Clerk of the late County Court; and the Township Constable shall perform the duties imposed in said chapter on the Sheriff.

Sec. 15. In all cases of the exercise of authority under the preceding section, there may be an appeal by either party from the decision of the Township Board of Trustees to the Board of Commissioners of the County, whose decision in the case shall be final; and, on every appeal, the Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall transmit to the Commissioners all the papers in the case, and the parties shall be allowed to be heard before the Commissioners *de novo*.

Sec. 16. The Township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their Townships, and make return to the County Commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall make out a written report, upon the condition of the roads and bridges in their respective Townships, to the County Commissioners, at least ten days before regular terms of the Superior Courts of the County.

Sec. 17. The Board of Trustees shall audit all accounts against the Township, as directed in section ten of the act concerning the government of Counties; and shall cause semi-annual publications of all accounts, so audited, to be posted at the Township house, or other place of meeting, if there be no Township house, and three other public places in the Township.

Sec. 19. The Board of Trustees shall have power to lay and collect all taxes which may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the Township, and the Township Constable shall collect all taxes so laid and assessed.

Sec. 20. The Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall record all the proceedings of the Board, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and keep all its papers and hold them open to the examination of all persons, except on the Sabbath; disburse all moneys belonging to the Township, under the order of the Board, taking proper vouchers therefor, and making quarterly returns to the Board, if required, of all his receipts and disbursements.

Sec. 21. Each Justice of the Peace, who is a member of the Board, shall receive two dollars *per diem* for each day's attendance upon the meetings of the Board; and the Clerk shall receive the same *per diem*, with such additional compensation for his duties as Clerk as the Board may allow.

Sec. 22. The Commissioners of any County not included in this act, shall have power to designate their present election precincts, as Townships, for school and assessment purposes, until a proper survey is made and a report of the same is made to this body.

Sec. 23. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall have force from the day of its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JO. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
TOD R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office Secretary of State,
Raleigh, April 22d, 1869.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

July 15, 1869–4w.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

The Poor Farmer.

We saw the other day in one of our exchanges a little paragraph with this heading, in which it was justly said that a "poor farmer cannot conceal the fact that he is a poor farmer." Nothing can be truer. His work lies before the world. Every passer can look upon it and record his judgment. There are his house, his barn, his out-buildings, his implements, his horses and cattle. If he is a poor farmer it will be seen in all these. His very house-yard and barn-yard speak of his want of industry and thrift in clear language. Yet there is no one more difficult to instruct or reform than the man who is determined to pursue his own wretched course, in the face of all his neighbors and the whole community. And there are two reasons for it. First, he loves the rum bottle; and if not this, then he is naturally lazy and a poor devil generally. In either case he has no future to live and work for; no pride or self-respect. If he is spoken to on the subject he replies that he thinks his mode of managing his farm the best; he was a farmer bred, his father a farmer before him; and he has nothing to learn from the jimcrack course of modern days, by which, though the land may yield more, the cost in making it do so is far more than what he loses. As to his stock, he is opposed to stuffing cattle and producing diseases. As to his implements, when they are worn-out, he may think about getting others, but sees no use in throwing tools away that answer well enough. As to his house and garden, they are the same his father had, and if they were good enough for his father, what right had he to complain!

He has little to send to market, and what a kind neighbor takes and sells for him. Ask him why he does not raise more for marketing, and he replies that it does not pay; the time and expense consumed in going to market, the wear and tear of horses and wagons, comes to more than what can be made out of it. He has reckonded it out and knows. If asked why he does not substitute a different variety of corn, oats, or other grain, for that from which he derives only half a crop, he replies that he gets along very well with what he has, and it is adapted to his land, while new sorts may not be.

Everything is managed or mismanaged in the same way. Look at the broken shelvings of his hay-wagon; his cart with a wooden linchpin in one of the axles; the wheelbarrow with one leg; the roller, plows and harrows exposed all the year round to the weather, and some of them still lying where they were last used; the gears tied up with twine; the barnyard fence broken and the cattle roaming through the meadows and tearing to pieces his couple of poor hay-stacks; the hogs rooting up the orchard and eating the roots of the remaining grass; the fence in front of the house blown over by the wind three or four months ago and still lying there; the approach to the dwelling thick with mud, coal-ashes, flat stones or boards are to be seen. Everything indeed is in keeping, and however unpleasing and even painful it may be to others, and however impossible it may seem to others that the poor farmer cannot but see it and deplore it too, though helpless to improve, it is not so. He does not see it. He will not know it. *He likes it as it is!*—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Better Tillage.

Farmers in general expect a yield of crops more in proportion to the surface of land occupied than to the depths of the soil wherein they grow. Yet it is obvious that if any one should scatter seed over an acre of rock it would perish; if over the rock there was a layer of soil of two or three inches in depth, the seed might reproduce itself; add as much more soil and an ordinary yield might be the result; and again if this depth should be doubled, and made available to the plant, who doubts that proportionately large profits would be derived? Suppose this layer of soil contained plant food plentifully, but was of a consistent, impervious nature, so that the tender roots could not penetrate it, and make use of its fertility, it would require loosening, pulverizing, aerating, and in short, thorough cultivation, and according to the depth and thoroughness of that cultivation would be the amount of plant food made available, and consequently the yield of the crop.

This is practically the condition of the most of our land; it contains plant food enough to double the average yield of crops, if it were only made available to them, but the unworked sub-soil is like rock, confining the roots of plants to the comparatively thin arable surface soil. Instead of converting your neighbor's lands and putting forth great efforts to securing more surface, is it not more profitable to cultivate deeper that which you already possess, and double its productiveness? With most of our farm crops the amount of roots determines the quantity of products, and roots will develop abundantly wherever there is room and food for them, but they cannot push their way into stony lumps, nor live in hardpan layers where there is no air.

On many farms underdraining lies at the foundation of improved culture. The stagnant water must pass off or air will not enter the soil, nor the latter remain loose any length of time, after being stirred. Then comes a fair depth of surface plowing, followed by subsoiling to any practicable depth. This way of preparing stubble ground for spring grain is excellent. Before sowing cultivate deep across the furrows with a long-toothed cultivator. A seed bed of finely pulverized earth, ten or twelve inches deep, can thus be obtained.

We have seen oat-stubble prepared for wheat by plowing to the depth of twelve inches, harrowing, rolling, then stirring the soil nearly to the bottom furrow by a long-toothed wheel cultivator to which four horses were attached four abreast, and all was finely pulverized. Such a chance for wheat on strong loam or clay land is better than most summer-fallows that it can hardly be overestimated. Our neighbor tests it for us; we need then but engage in it, avoiding the failures, and securing the success.

We should make this a business; take *pains* to do it; make it as regularly a part of farming as sowing and saving manure. Direction must always precede everything,—and this comes exactly under this head. Farmers are always willing to communicate,—and a man can see for himself—he needs but keep his eyes open. How much benefit has resulted from an observation of JOHN JOHNSON'S mode of farming? The whole country has been benefited, more or less, by his system of drainage, his mode of raising wheat and other grains, and his feeding of sheep and cattle on the farm. And there are others; almost every neighborhood has them. And we have all kinds of success and non-success. We need but look and see for ourselves and be benefited. We should not depend upon ourselves alone; many know more than one.

The Farm.

Farming is a profession, not to say a science. If any one doubts this statement let him leave his city home—for no one bred in the country will doubt it—and undertake to cultivate even a garden of half an acre for the summer. He will then find that knowledge is as essential to the right use of the spade as of the pen, and that there is as great a difference between the scientific farming of Flanders, where literally not a weed is to be seen, and that of many of our farmers, the wealth of whose soil is about equally divided between fruits and weeds, as between the trade of a modern commercial city and the barter of a back-woods settlement. It is true that agriculture has been the last to receive the impetus of modern science. It is true that many agriculturists are content to go on in the ways of their fathers, because experiments are costly. But it is also true that they are unable to compete with those who understand the use of new instruments, methods, and fertilizers. Agriculture is also becoming in this country a popular recreation. Many a gentleman is content to spend on his country seat money which he makes in the counting room. The practical farmer is thus able to get the benefit of experiments without paying for them. This change in agriculture, which has converted it from drudgery to an art, has created a demand for a corresponding literature. "Fifty years ago a stable agricultural periodical did not exist on the American continent." Now every considerable district has one, while almost every weekly paper, secular or religious, has its agricultural department; and it will not be long before something of a library will be a part of the furniture of every well ordered farm.—BOOK TABLE, *Harper's Magazine for July.*

A New Design of a Dairy House.

I constructed a spring house during the summer of 1861, which has been very much admired, and believing it to be very perfect in principle, I will describe it for the benefit of your readers. This house is for a small dairy; it will accommodate but twenty pans or crocks, that are fifteen inches in diameter each, though its capacity may be doubled without increasing the size of the house, by placing another sink for water twelve inches above the one I shall escribe, supporting in the same manner, and allowing the water to flow into the uppermost one first, thence to the lower one. The building is circular, ten feet in diameter on the inside, and has a ten feet ceiling.

The wall may be of brick or stone. If of brick, it need be but nine inches thick; if of stone, eighteen inches thick.

The floor to be cemented on the earth. The building to be located below the spring, so that the water will flow through a pipe to the height of two feet nine inches above the floor of the dairy room. The water is received into one end and discharged at the other end of the sink in which the pans of milk are set.

The sink is the shape of a horse shoe, the opening at the heel being placed in front of the door.

It is of iron, eigteen inches wide at the top, and thirteen inches at the bottom, and twenty-six feet long.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

How to fit Collars to Horses Shoulder.

It is very important to have collars fit nice and snugly to the shoulders of the horse. It enables him to work with a great deal more ease and to apply a great deal more strength. It prevents galling and wounding, as the friction is avoided. Collars are so made, or should be so made, as to throw the chief force on the lower part of the shoulder. The horse can apply but little strength on the upper part, and for this reason breast collars are coming greatly into vogue—as the strength is exerted on the lower part of the shoulder. But we started out to tell our readers how to make a new collar fit the shoulder of the horse. The collar should be purchased of the proper size; just before putting it on, the first time, immerse it in water, letting it remain about a minute, and immediately put it on the horse, being careful to have the hames so adjusted at the top and bottom as to fit the shoulder, and then put the horse to work. The collar, by being wet, will adapt itself to the shoulder, and should dry on the horse. When taken off it should be left in the same shape it occupied on the horse, and ever after you will have a snug fitting collar and no wounds.—*Valley Farmer.*

How I Raise my Fall Pigs.

When the pigs are two weeks old I put the sow in the pen or yard with the fattening hogs, allowing them, of course, to have all the swill and corn they can eat. Ordinarily, however, I boil potatoes and pumpkins with a liberal seasoning of meal, for the first two or three weeks of the feeding, which is better for the sow than corn. In the meantime have a hole in the pen large enough for the juveniles to go in and out, and then provide a [illegible] sheet, [illegible] ers just now.

Recipes.

To make bread pudding, take two large slices of bread, crumb it into two quarts of milk; let it stand until soaked so that it may be jammed up fine; add three eggs; one large coffee-cup of sugar a small lump of butter; one nutmeg; bake one hour.

To fry oysters, have a hot griddle, cover it with butter, have a dish of grated cracker. Dip the oyster in the cracker, one by one, and place them singly on the griddle, fry until brown on both sides, and serve while hot. Many prefer them cooked in this way to any other.

Corn bread, have one quart of warm sweet milk, four well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, and a teaspoonful of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix all the ingredients into the milk, and then stir in sifted meal till it forms a thick batter, pour the mixture into a bread pan and bake it.

Corn cakes, sift your corn meal, have a quart of sweet milk, take three tablespoonfuls of meal and scald it, pour in your milk, add a tablespoonful of sugar, four desert-spoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt and three eggs beaten seperately, mixing the white in last. Sour milk can be used, with a teaspoonful of soda.

Mince pies, eight pounds of apples, four pounds of beef, boiled tender, a pound and a quarter of suet, two pounds of sugar, half a gallon of cider, or Madeira wine, a wine glass of brandy, one nutmeg, two ounces of cinnamon, one ounce of cloves, a quarter of a pound of citron, two pounds of raisons, chop all fine and well mix.

Flannel cakes, four eggs, beat the whites and yolks seperately; one quart of sweet milk; stir flour into the milk until it becomes quite thick; mix in your yolks, and a teaspoonful of salt; add three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mixing all thoroughly; and lastly, add the whites of the eggs, well beaten. You can not fail to have good cakes.

Lemon pie, take three large, juicy lemons, grate the yellow rind into a pan; roll the lemons until soft; squeeze out the juice into a cup, then take half a cup of butter and two cups of sugar, and mix them into a cream; take four eggs, beat them well, and add to the creamed sugar; pour all in the pan with the yellow or grated rinds mix thoroughly; lastly stir in the lemon juice; bake with an under crust and you will have one of the best lemon pies ever eaten.

Oxford dumplings; mix well together the following ingredients: two ounces of grated bread, four ounces of currents, four ounces of shred suet, a tablespoonful of sifted sugar, a little allspice, and plenty of grated lemon-peal. Beat up well two eggs; add a little milk, and divide the mixture into five dumplings. Fry them in butter a light brown color, and serve them with wine sauce.

Orange tart; grate the peel of one orange, and put the juice with it (keeping away the pips), also the juice and peel of a half a lemon, a quarter of a pound of sugar, two ounces of butter carefully melted, two eggs, leaving out one of the whites; beat them well together, and having lined a tart-tin with thin paste fill it with the mixture, and bake it a quarter of an hour, or a little more, if requisite.

The following is a very simple and certain way of cleaning sponges from all grease, soap or anything else. Fill a large jug with boiling water and put in your sponge; take a large lump of soda (about the size of a large hen's egg) and break it up, putting as much as you can into the holes of the sponge; cover over, and leave it for about twelve hours.

To make cream puffs, take one pint water, three-quarters of a pound of flour, one-quarter of a pound of butter. Let the butter and water heat; when boiling stir in the dry flour, scalding all of it. Let it cool, and stir in ten eggs, one at a time. Beat well. Drop in small rounds on a baking tin, and bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven. When cool fill with the following custard or cream: One quart milk, one-quarter of a pound of flour. Wet the flour with part of the milk, and stir into the remainder when boiling. Boil hard one minute, then add four eggs, one-half pound sugar, salt and flavor.

To produce a fine gloss, take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire), and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the drugs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water, stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

A correspondent informs the American Entomologist that by burying a few sliced onions in ants' nests he has caused them to abandon their quarters. The same paper learns from horticulturists, that two or three tablespoonfuls of kero sene poured into the holes in their nests will produce the same effect.

The English Journal of Horticulture says that with regard to pruning very young pear trees, the object should be to encourage the growth of wood in proper directions, rather than the production of a few fruits at the expense of retarding the development of the trees.

Plowing an orchard is of as much importance as pruning; it amounts to root pruning. The most suitable time is late in the Fall or early in the Spring, not in full foliage.

The average potato yield in Massachusetts is 97 bushels per acre. Farmers in that State can double their corn or grass more easily than they can get a third more potatoes.

R[illegible] specul[illegible]

Farmers Visiting Farms.

This is one of the most useful employments a farmer can be engaged in. It is getting the necessary knowledge for his business. Not only the best farms, but the poorest also, may be visited with advantage. An eminent farmer once said he never visited a farm, of whatever character, but he found something useful to him.

A man's failures are instructive as well as his success. To know what to avoid is often very important. It is always to be regarded, as in its exercise the closest judgment is often required. What we have about us, what we see, instructs us, whether at home or abroad. At home it is of the most importance. This is especially so with farming. Our land adjoining our neighbor's comes much under the same conditions for success. What grains will do best on such and such soils; what grass, what fruits,—fruits especially,—as locality has a decisive influence on the many varieties,—all this is important and must be tested. It is so important [illegible] *Homestead.*

Weeds on walks may be kept under by watering the gravel with the following solution: Dissolve two pounds of blue vitrol in an old pan, and then dilute it with six or seven gallons of water; apply this through the fine rose of a watering pot, and it will destroy every sign of vegetation.

Don't kill the toads. They are among the very best friends of the gardener. They are the uncompromising foes of insects and worms, and aid materially in keeping these pests in check. Protect them: carry them into the garden, and never drive them out or injure them.

old and young) to a grass plot, but after hogs get fleshy and are full fed, they will eat but little grass.

By the way, it is surprising how small a grass plot will suffice for swine, after they have been fed upon it for a year or two, when it has once become fully enriched by feeding on it. The writer has kept six or seven full-sized hogs on a plot of a trifle over an eighth of an acre, and for the most part the feed has been good.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

[illegible] wise of [illegible] cheap than to import flour barrels to poor houses.

Have you old potatoes for which you refused 80, hoping for 90.? Turn them into hog meat as fast as you can. Boil, mash, and mix with provender.

For a wonder this year the Western farmers are in a way to get as good prices as Eastern. Since '60 there has not been such promise of cheap food of all sorts.

If any one chews, let him spend his tobacco money for the benefit of the "gregarines" in the back hair of his colts and calves.

Deep tillage and an abundance of manure are the keys which unlock the gates of success in agriculture and horticulture.

It is better to spend an hour hanging loose doors and gates than in hanging round taverns and stores.

It is also better to whitewash your own walls than to blacken your neighbor's character.

There is a loss of one-fourth in stacking hay. No good grass farm has small barns.

"What is the best attitude for self-defence?" said a pupil, putting on the gloves, to a well-known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the significant reply.

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We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

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BEST WEEKLY IN ITS SPHERE,

and for evidence that it is such see the paper, compare it with any other, and decide. Its editors and contributors are neither amateur nor machine writers, nor fancy farmers or literateurs, but experienced journalists and practical and scientific men and women, who know what they are about and whereof they affirm on the various important subjects discussed. The staff includes a number of the most distinguished writers in the country on the branches which are their specialties, yet the Rural relies more upon the character of its matter than the names of celebrities who write by the yard.

SIZE, STYLE, CONTENTS, &c.

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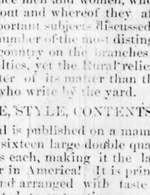

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This department is under the supervison of Mr. Andrew S. Fuller, the well-known horticulturist, who will not only write on the subjects in question, but will also attend the meetings of the Farmers' and Fruit-Growers' Clubs, and daguerrotype their proceedings for our columns.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to SUBSCRIBE

Last fall and this spring we sent out to our subscribers many thousands of choice and valuable plants as presents. There is scarcely a post office from Maine to California to which some one or more of these plants have not gone, and thousands of families will this summer have something growing in their gardens that they never had before. These plants will multiply so rapidly that whole neighborhoods will soon be supplied from those which we have disseminated.

Now, friends, when you are showing these choice plants to your neighbors, do not forget to tell where they came from, for we are preparing to supply you with other valuable fruits and flowers next fall, and hope the demand will be sufficient to exhaust all of the two hundred and fifty thousand now growing in Mr. Fuller's garden, at Ridgewood.

Among the gifts for farmers we have one hundred and thirty choice varieties of potatoes. Some of these sold as high as fifty dollars per tuber the past spring, others at two or three dollars a pound, and the Early Rose at forty dollars per barrel. We have also a large number of new sorts that have not as yet received names, although they promise to be very fine. It is too early in the season to decide which of them will be distributed or will prove worthy of cultivation, but our subscribers may rest assured that if there are any good or really valuable varieties among the they will be informed of the fact, and an opportunity afforded them of obtaining them.

For the ladies we have now growing
30,000 VARIETIES OF LILIES AND GLADIOLUSES.

As it is our wish that there shall be no cessation in the reception of subscribers' names, we will make the following proposals to those who will send us in their subscriptions before the 1st day of November next. The plants will be sent out in the order that the names are received, commencing as soon as the weather will permit next fall.

OUR PROPOSITION.

To every new subscriber or those who will renew their subscriptions for next year, at full rates, viz.: One dollar for the Weekly, or two dollars for the Semi-Weekly Sun, we will send any one of the following gifts, postage paid, to any part of the United States:

In ordering the gifts it will only be necessary to mention the number.

No. 1. Two Ellisdale Rrasberry.
No. 2. Two Clarke Raspberry.
No. 3. Two Philadelphia Raspberry.
No. 4. Two Brinkle's Orange Raspberry.
No. 5. Two Davison's Thornless Black Raspberry.
No. 6. Two Seneca Black Raspberry.
No. 7. Two Mammoth Cluster Raspberry.
No. 8. Two Monthly Black Raspberry.
No. 9. Two Summit Yellow Raspberry.
No. 10. One Sable Queen Blackberry.
No. 11. Two Early Wilson Blackberry.
No. 12. Two Kittatinny Blackberry.
No. 13. Two Cherry Currants.
No. 14. Two White Grape Currants.
No. 15. Two Concord Grape Vines.
No. 16. Two Hartford Prolific Grape Vines.
No. 17. One Delaware Grape Vine.
No. 18. One Iona Grape Vine. [(White).
No. 19. One Japan Lily, Long-flowered
No. 20. One Japan Lily, Rubrum (red).
No. 21. One Japan Lily, Roseum (rose-colored).
No. 22. One Japan Lily, Album (white)
No. 23. One Lilium Candium (fragrant white)
No. 24. One choice, named variety of Gladioles.
No. 25. One package of Lilium Auratum seed the new gold-banded lily from Japan.

To the above list will be added a number of choice varieties of potatoes in ample time for sending out this fall.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For 100 full-paying subscribers to the Weekly, or 50 for the Semi-Weekly, with $100 cash, we will send to the getter-up of the club a first-class $60 Singer's Sewing Machine.

By a special arrangement with Mr. S. G. Gordon, the agent of Geo. A. Prince & Co. in [illegible] we are enabled to offer the MELODEON, four octave, C to C, in rose-wood case, price $67, for 150 new subscribers at $1 a year, or a larger instrument, five octave, F to F, in rosewood case, worth $112, for 250 new subscribers with $250. These instruments are of the best quality, add whether for home use, or for use in churches or Sunday schools, are very desirable. By a little effort the young folks a family or school might, in the course of a week or two of canvassing in their town or county, win one of these premiums. Remember, for these clubs we will send not only the instrument to the getter-up, but the plants to each subscriber.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send sample copies of all the editions of The Sun, post paid, free on application. Those receiving them will oblige us by showing them to their friends. Persons desiring to compete for any of the above premiums will be furnished with a full supply on the same terms. We aim to make the best as well as the cheapest paper published, and wherever it goes it is received with favor, as many thousands of readers remitting subscriptions cheerfully testify.

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Twenty copies of The Weekly Sun will be mailed to one address for $17; and fifty copies for $37,50, invariably in advance.

The Semi-Weekly Sun is of the same size and general character as The Weekly, but has space for a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishes the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only. Its subscription is only $2 a year, the ordinary price of a New York Weekly. Clubs of ten subscribers to one address, without premiums, receive The Semi-Weekly Sun on payment of $18. Twenty copies will be sent to one address for $35; and fifty copies for $80, always in advance.

HOW TO SEND YOUR MONEY.

Our friends, in sending in their subscriptions, will do well to remit in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money, and thus save a good deal of trouble and possible loss.

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Postmasters and others getting up clubs of ten, of either edition, will receive an extra copy for their kindness.

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C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.
July 1, 1869—tf.

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869—tf.

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well ad